RADWAY'S
APARILLIAN
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USING A FEW DOSES.
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Complaints,
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bowels are stopped in 15 or 20
Radway's Ready Relief. No con-
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the First and is the
PAIN REMEDY
the most excruciating pains,
and cures Congestion, whether
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TO TWENTY MINUTES,
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INSTANT EASE!
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Congestion of the Lungs,
Difficult Breathing, Pal-
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R AND AGUE.
HUE cured for fifty cents. There
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Fever, and other Fevers aided by
LS,) so quick as RADWAY'S
Cents per Bottle.
DWAY'S
TING PILLS.
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Purge, Pain Always
and Natural in
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Substitute for Calomel.
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to purify, cleanse and strengthen
for the cure of all Disorders of
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RADWAY'S PILLS will free the
above-named disorders.
Cents per Box.
reader must consult our book,
bject of diseases and their cure
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True."
Irritable Urethra,"
Female Weakness,"
different classes of Disease
BY DRUGGISTS.
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Horticultural Society

# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

AND NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURE.

JOURNAL OF

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*Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.*

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## Editorial.

### MARCH ON THE FARM.

*Making Plans for the Coming Season.*—Farmers should, if they have not already done it, plan their crops this month for the coming season, decide what crop shall be planted on each field, and with what information that can be obtained by studying the reports of the Mass. State Board of Agriculture and other sources, a tolerably good idea of what fertilizers each crop requires, and in what proportions are needed. Having learned this then look about and learn where those fertilizers can be obtained at the best advantage. Presuming that a good stock of barn or stable manure is already secured by adding to the same special fertilizer, to better adapt it to the crop designed much better results may be expected.

*Good Seed.*—However well the land may be fertilized and cultivated the best crops cannot be obtained without the best of seed. It is believed that the importance of good seed is not fully appreciated by most farmers. And what is meant by good seed is not simply seed that is fresh and that will grow readily. But seed that is grown from the best selected seed stock, or in other words thoroughbred seed, which is of quite as much importance as to breed from thoroughbred animals, this our most successful farmers have learned and secure their profit from it. If you have not raised such yourself secure it before it is too late.

*Tools in Order.*—Farmers see to it now that your farm implements are in good working order. If when you want to use a cart, wagon, plough, harrow, or any other implement in the busy season of planting, you find it broken or disabled, the time lost in getting it repaired at that time may be of serious consequence. Therefore look them all over and be ready for business when the proper time comes.

*Dry Cows.*—The old practice that formerly was adopted by most farmers, of letting cows go dry four or five months during the winter season is nearly done away with now, since the more extended demand for milk, and the improved system of making winter butter. But still a larger proportion of cows come into milk in the spring than at any other time. And while the cows are dry for about six weeks, which is considered best for the cows that they should, it is very unprofitable to slack up in the quality of feed for cows when dry, as is too often the custom, and allow them to lose flesh. They should on the other hand be gaining in flesh and strength during this season of rest, that they may be in the best possible condition when the cows calve. It is not meant here that they should be fatted as for the shambles, but to be fed in such a way as to give the greatest amount of flesh and vigor. The amount of milk for the season depends very much upon this.

*Sheep and Lambs.*—The same care and judgment in regard to the feeding of sheep before lambing is required, that they may be strong and vigorous when the lambs arrive. If sheep are in this condition they will have plenty of milk for the new born lambs and there will be no difficulty about the mothers owning their young. Rowen with turnips and other roots, together with corn, oats and cottonseed meal, with pure water convenient at all times, and regular quiet attention are requisite for success in wintering sheep and lambs. With these doubtless no stock pays a better profit for feed consumed than sheep, in addition to a bountiful supply of the best of manure. There seems to be a renewed interest in this branch of farming, at the present time. If the present legislature should in their wisdom, make such change in the dog laws as will protect sheep from their ravages, sheep husbandry will doubtless rapidly increase in Massachusetts, for there is a large amount of land that is suitable for this purpose, now of very little use or profit.

*Pruning.*—This month is a very good time for pruning the apple orchard, especially for large trees. This work is often very badly done. The phrase "pruning up apple trees," is suggested in the wrong direction, better say prune down. How often do we see good thrifty bearing trees ruined by improper pruning the principal limbs with all of the lateral branches cut off, leaving a small brush on the extreme end, with very few fruit buds, and those so high up as to make it difficult if not impossible to gather what little fruit may grow there. Better begin at the top and prune back, leaving better fruit bearing branches all through the tree, keeping the tree in symmetrical proportion. Trim a little each year, cutting out the water suckers and any dead wood that may appear. Never cut off large healthy limbs, making a large wound; that will rot before it will heal over. If trees are properly pruned from the time they are set, a little each year, there would be no necessity of making large wounds.

Never let a vandal with an axe trim your trees for the wood that he may cut off for pay.

☞ Prices asked by American breeders of thoroughbred Polled Scotch cattle are as high as $850 for cows and $1500 for bulls, while ordinary animals are held at $250 to $300.

## Correspondence.

### "PEDIGREED STOCK."

#### Its Results; Will It Pay?

*Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:*

I was somewhat surprised in reading an article in the *Ploughman* of the 18th inst., from the pen of my neighbor, Peter Fay, in relation to Pedigreed Stock.

Believing it calculated to mislead the casual reader, I wish to enter my protest against his *assumed* positions, and I think I may be able to show your readers from his *own* reasoning that *he* is an advocate of the principles of pedigreed breeding while contending with that *bugbear*, the name.

It is a mystery to me that he does *know* that he is a believer in the principles of "pedigree breeding," when even the Good Book tells him that "the iniquities, diseases, traits or qualities of the parent shall be visited upon the children even to the *third* and *fourth* generations." We think they extend much further, *good* as well as *bad* qualities. I will also attempt to show by what it *has* accomplished, that it *will* pay.

You will observe in his article that he hears the question asked, "Would you breed from your poorest stock?" and his emphatic answer is, "*No; always* from the *very best.*" But why from the best? His answer will be *like* produces like, and he will tell you the more firmly the type or qualities are fixed in the parents, the more likely are they to be transmitted to their offsprings; else why should he prefer to "breed from the *best*"? Now if there is a possibility that a cow that by a certain combination of good qualities in her progenitors chances to be a good one, would not the probabilities of obtaining a *good* or *extra* cow, be greatly increased if the desired characteristics were firmly stamped upon the parents by a judicious course of breeding through a series of years? We all know what Mr. Fay's answer will be. He has too good an illustration before his eyes in the case of a Dutch bull, owned by a near neighbor of his, where out of a progeny of more than two hundred there is only a single instance where he has not stamped one characteristic, *color*. Here, then, is one result of a fixed type, and if the desired type was *milk* instead of *color*, would it not have been quite as conspicuous? It requires no argument to show that these characteristics are only fixed by the principle of pedigreed breeding.

I well remember a remark once made by the venerable Samuel Jacques, of Ten Hills Farm, Somerville, (I believe,) "Give me time, and I will breed any qualities you desire." He was a very firm believer in pedigreed breeding.

Mr. Fay says, "I once raised two calves from the best cow I ever owned, and neither was as good as the mother," which I take as a strong argument in favor of pedigreed breeding,—as she was a chance good cow, (or a no breed), whitout the qualities being *in-bred* or firmly fixed so as to enable her to transmit them to her offsprings. Farther on he says: "The best breed we shall have in this country will come from the crossing of the thoroughbred." Why not from crossing *grades* or *scrubs*, if there is no merit in pedigree or established traits?

The facts which must settle the cash value of any given strain are not necessarily what proportions of their progeny will equal or excel the parent, but what will be the average of their production for butter, milk or whatever you wish to produce.

Will the descendant of this sire give one hundred or even fifty pounds more beef at three years of age, yield one quart more milk daily, or make one pound more butter weekly than any other sire I can obtain? If so, he may be cheaper at $1000.00 than another equally as attractive at $100.00,—hence a good reason why an expert will pay thousands for pedigrees.

"The fools are not all dead yet," writes your correspondent. No; we should infer that some very *shrewd* ones were left, by his reference to Mr. Campbell, of Shorthorn notoriety, who was enabled to see $3750.00 in a four-year-old heifer where friend Fay could not see scarcely a single hundred. One valued the pedigree, the other the carcass only. Who would not be a *fool*, when foolishness pays so well? It is not necessary to cite many individual cases where facts are staring us in the face from every quarter, to prove that the dairy stock of Massachusetts to-day will produce 100 per cent. more milk or butter than the same number would produce fifty years ago. When did this improvement commence? When pedigreed stock was first introduced, and principally from the effect of that introduction.

To give a better illustration of the value of pedigree by what it is doing in our midst, I will take the case of Edward Burnett, of Deerfoot Farm notoriety, to whom your correspondent refers in no very complimentary terms (so far as his judgment is concerned), and see whether the results there produced are due to *pedigree* and good judgment, or have happened through blind stupidity. I take my figures from the report of the Department of Agriculture, 1880.

In 1873 the average yield of milk per cow in Mr. B's herd was 2,050 quarts. In 1879 it was 2,726 quarts, an increase per cow of 676 quarts, which at the present value of such milk (4 cents per quart) makes the increased annual yield of each cow $27.04, and on a dairy of thirty cows $811.20. The item of milk is not the only one from which pedigree is to receive credit. A reasonable increase in the value of calves would be not less than $25.00 each or $750.00, making on these two items a yearly gain of $1561.20, a very respectable salary for a farmer. I think we may search the four Borough towns in vain to find a farmer whose good judgment will yield a better income.

The true value of these improvements does not stop even here. Its influence is felt by all in the community where such a disciple of pedigree resides. We find cropping out here and there amongst the Jersey crosses a cow making her ten, twelve and fourteen pounds of butter per week, and I can now recall to mind one cow, the result of a cross with Mr. B's pedigreed stock, Jersey Boy, that has made her 17 1-2 pounds per week; and were all these crosses tested for butter, such yields would be more common.

Let us compare this herd with the average herd in the great farming State of New York. There it does not yield over 1,300 qts. per cow, and that of superior herds 1,800 quarts. Deerfoot herd shows a record nearly 100 per cent. greater than their average herds, and 623 quarts better than their superior herds. When we make selections from this herd we find 3371 and 3182 quarts against their names.

Mr. Fay asks the question and then volunteers a negative answer, "Did the famous Oaks cow. H. H. Peters, Jean Armor, Edward Burnett, Jersey Daisy, etc. etc., ever produce their like?" *Facts* may cause him to see that his answer was at least premature.

Daisy's record in 1874, the year after she took the first premium in New York, was 2,316 quarts, 410 quarts *less* than the average of the *whole* Deerfoot herd in 1879.

Unfortunately for our showing here, all of Daisy's heifer calves were sold before maturing except "Deerfoot Maid," with a record of 3,592 quarts in 1879, excelling her mother's record 1,276 quarts, or nearly 55 per cent. (Surely somethiog must be wrong with pedigree or Mr. Fay.) We will go still farther and see how *long* "blood will tell," and take Daisy's granddaughter "Deerfoot Girl," who in 1881, with her *first calf*, shows a record of 3,025 quarts, excelling her grandmother 709 quarts.

To satisfy Mr. Fay that the value of such stock is not all in one animal of the family, but in their power to *transmit* their good qualities, I will here give a record of a few of the get of Jersey Boy, (272) who is own brother to Daisy. "Pink 3d" shows an average record for seven years of 3,371 quarts; "Pink 4th" for the same time 2,941 quarts; "Susie" 3,182 quarts, and "Mab" of 2,933 quarts. Here let me add that I am inclined to admit that your correspondent's answer *was* correct respecting Daisy at least, so far as we have their record. She never "produced her like." *All* were her superiors, from their dam by her brother.

With such facts before us, I trust every candid reader will be convinced that no *intelligent* breeder can afford to ignore a principle that has wrought such wonderful results in seven years; and possibly friend F., after perusing the above, and learning that only two of the herd he refers to were selected by Mr. Burnett, may conclude that his remarks respecting *judgment* were at least hasty, and lead him to see that whatever others *have* done, or *failed* to do, the proprietor of "Deerfoot" is justly entitled to the honor he now enjoys of being one of the *best* judges and most successful breeders of Jersey stock in New England.

Were it necessary, I could show that *every* successful breeder of Shorthorn, Devon, Dutch or Ayrshire stock have been a firm believer in "pedigree," and paid their money freely for that hobby.

So far as the higher order of animals are concerned, Mr. F. may be right respecting the results, but it was doubtless owing entirely to *want* of "pedigree" or *improper* mating. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

*Southboro', Feb. 28th, 1882.*

## Questions & Answers.

☞ All questions to the Editor, desiring answer through the *Ploughman*, should be accompanied by the full name of the correspondent.

### A DISEASED SKIN.

*Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:*

I have a young mare that is developing on the outside of her ears, on her foretop and along the roots of her mane a humor resembling scurvy. On the inside of her ears it looks like blisters, and when they are rubbed off, takes the black covering of the skin. The trouble seems to affect her condition. What is the trouble and cure?

Yours, C. H. C.

*West Warren, Feb.* 13, 1882.

The mare is probably out of health, so much so as to cause a disease of the skin. Give her good keeping, a light and warm stable. Wash the parts affected with castile soap and water, and do not neglect to groom her well every day, exercise in a warm, dry yard every day, and furnish her with dry bedding at night. If she does not improve under this treatment, call in a good veterinary surgeon. Be cautious in trying doubtful experiments with sick animals that do not improve with good treatment and simple remedies. If the cause of a disease can be discovered and removed, nature will generally restore herself.—[ED.

### BARREN COWS.

*Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:*

I had a valuable imported Jersey cow that was barren. After keeping her some time, examined her womb and found it to be closed up. I immediately sold her to the butcher. Have thought since that it might have been opened. What is your opinion in regard to it? Think this is the cause of many barren cows. Yours truly,

*Newton, Mass.* H. B.

This is a case that could be decided only by the examination of the animal by a good veterinary surgeon. In such cases it is always well, if one can, to seek the advice of a good veterinary surgeon; but unfortunately, this is a class of men that are not found in every town, in fact they are very rare; it is true almost every village has its cattle doctor, but far too many of them know but little about disease, or the qualities of medicine. To treat successfully sick animals requires even more skill than to treat successfully the human family. We hope the time will come when the treatment of sick animals will be directed with more intelligence than it is to-day.—[ED.

## Correspondence.

### "PEDIGREE."

BY CHAS. O. ELLMS.

*To the Editor of Massachusetts Ploughman.*

In an article on "Pedigree" in last week's *Ploughman*, written by a gentleman whose writings I always delight to read, asks the question how many of the descendants of certain cows that he names have equalled their dams. I will answer, that none of those cows were bred to families of equal merit, so could not produce their like. In the case of the Oaks cow, in those days one bull was considered as good as another. Now we look to families that can go back for generations with good qualities, and are known to be such, then the pedigree is wanted, so as to be safe in case of stanism, you would not be disappointed; but if the family have a pedigree of the "Howards," and nothing is known of their qualities, then with the gentleman, I care nothing for pedigree. What we want is to breed from great animals, "as like produces like," and the Jersey breeders are pursuing the even tenor of their way regardless of scientific critics; when they see cows of capacious udders, and are known to be thus and so, they feel safe and breed to them, and we see in the last year what an interest has been taken, what fine herds there is over the land. Whilst in the Jersey Islands animals are selling solely for prizes taken for their looks, here we are scrutinizing their products at the pail, and the consequence is, we have better animals here than there.

As he mentioned Jersey Belle of Scituate among the list, I will state that I engaged her before her birth for the remarkable production of her dam in winter; her grand dam was also a great yielder, and Jersey Belle's daughter, Belle of Scituate, has the same shaped udder of her dam, and gone as high as 18 lbs. in one week; so here are four generations that have been great butter yielders, making a type; now one in the far future would want a pedigree in tracing to this blood so as to be sure there was no alloy. One can see the progeny of King of Scituate, a son of Jersey Belle, in the towns around here; look at the udders of the dams and then those of the daughters by King, and see the great change, all from the "Phenomenal cow." One of them, many think, will rob Jersey Belle of her laurels.

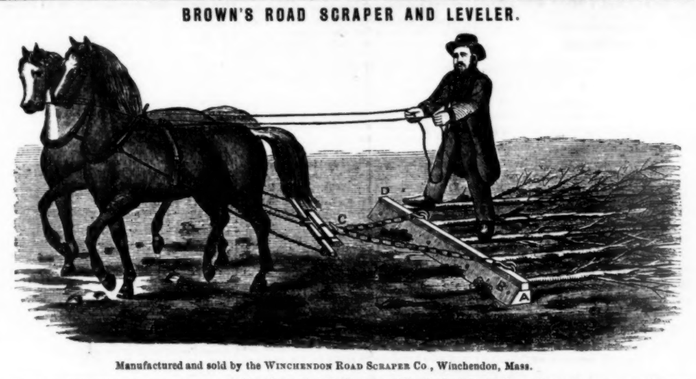
As to the points, they are useful to a committee who know nothing about cows, it helps them out, the same as the printed solution does to a school committee on examination day. John Smith appears on the fair grounds with a grade bull; he tells the committee it is full blooded, and is awarded the 1st premium over the registered animals present. A farmer would naturally in breeding select John Smith's bull, as it took the 1st premium. When his stock arrived at maturity and proving only ordinary, (probably some of the bull's ancestors came from Canada to Brighton and were bought for their cheapness) the farmer would condemn all thoroughbreds by this deception of John Smith, whilst in the case of the registered stock he could refer to the register and not suffer by atavism. There has been the same trouble in the higher order of animals. Those gentlemen named did not marry one of corresponding intellect, but inferior, hence their offspring were neutralized in intellect. We find in those named, and others, the Beechers and Marshalls of Kentucky, had remarkable mothers. In the case of the elder Adams, his wife was an intellectual woman, hence we see the son, John Quincy, inheriting their powers, and their descendants have married such that the race has not run out.

There are families that have been remarkable for certain characteristic qualities for a number of generations; why should it not be in case of intellect as well as anything else? I have no doubt if any one follows a certain calling and strives to be master of his profession, and his descendants marry for a number of generations to those of the same profession, and all things equal, we would have persons further advanced in those professions than we have now.

I do not think the trouble with our fairs is the thoroughbreds nor horses; our fairs with many are now monotonous, it is the same thing year after year; you carry the same fruit and animals. The Yankee likes a change; the question is often said to me, you must make a change; we are tired of the same thing every year; if all the farmers would take hold our fairs would be a success, and with our Farmers' Institutes and an Experimental Station, the farmer will progress, as there is no occupation that requires one to be so well educated as farming, and as we every day see what a vast field of unemployed knowledge lays before us.

*Greenbush, Scituate, Mass., Feb.* 20, 1882.

### BROWN'S ROAD SCRAPER AND LEVELER.



Manufactured and sold by the WINCHENDON ROAD SCRAPER CO., Winchendon, Mass.

Those who have used the above Scraper acknowledge it to be the best labor saving machine ever used for repairing roads. The advantages claimed are, that it dispenses with all wheels and handles, requires no holding to keep the Scraper in a line with the draft, and answers a double purpose, that of a Scraper and Leveler, while it requires only one man and a pair horses to work it. A few of the numerous testimonials of its merits will be found in the advertisement in another column.

## Correspondence.

### MR. C. W. MILLS AT THE GRAFTON FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

BY DR. J. R. NICHOLS.

*To the Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:*

The report of the proceedings at the recent Farmers' Institute at Grafton, which, if a correct one, leads to the conclusion that it was quite extraordinary in the nature of the information conveyed by some of the speakers. It is difficult to understand how Mr. Mills, of New Jersey, who is known as a progressive farmer, can cherish so many erroneous views upon the common principles of husbandry, and be successful in his labors. It is also a matter of surprise that he was allowed to make such statements in a meeting of some of the most intelligent farmers in Massachusetts, and the statements remain uncorrected. Mr. Mills tells his listeners in answer to a question, "how 30 lbs. of ensilage or 6 lbs. of dry food would maintain an animal," "that nine-tenths of the nutriment is in the water; when the water is gone the nutriment is gone. In drying hay 8 1-2 tons of water goes off and 1 1-2 tons of woody fibre and gum remains; he had rather have a ton of the water that went off than a ton and a half of the dry hay that is so carefully saved." A statement of this nature has no truth in it whatever. In the process of drying hay none of the food constituents are lost. The water only is evaporated, and it is lost as water; leaving behind all the sugar, starch, and other carbohydrates, all the nitrogenous compounds, everything in short which is valuable. A pound of dry grass contains all the nutriment found in six or eight pounds of the green substance as it falls before the scythe of the mower. If Mr. Mills's statement as a principle, was true, not only farming but every other industry, would come to an end. The error of the gentleman is a common one among farmers who are not investigators; it is involved in supposing that because the active principles of food are held in suspension in the juices of the plants, that when they are evaporated the valuable elements leave with the water. An apple, an orange, or any other fruit, as well as the grasses, can be *dried*, and nothing is lost but *pure water*; common experience as well as science teaches this truth. The other statements of Mr. Mills are to a large extent equally erroneous and preposterous, and for the credit of Massachusetts husbandry should not pass unnoticed. The "law" which he has "discovered," regarding the causes of decay or fermentation of bodies is a fallacy. Organic matter is all possible form is constantly decaying when one or more of the three agents, air, warmth, and moisture, are to a large extent wanting. The vegetable matter in the bottom of a cold peat bog, slowly decays although away from heat and air.

Mr. Mills does not understand the laws of chemical combination and change, and is not fitted to give information upon such topics. He talks of "*lactic*" fermentation in ensilage, and of "clay and carbon" as "moisture retainers," in a way which makes it certain that he is not well informed upon the subject he brought before his hearers.

It is an unwelcome task to call attention to the errors and absurdities which unfortunately are promulgated at Institute meetings, but when Massachusetts farmers are told by a speaker that "he had rather have a ton of the water which is dried out of grass in hay making, than a ton and a half of the dry hay," a protest to such nonsense must be made.

*Haverhill, Mass.*

### "PEDIGREE."

REPLY TO MR. BURNETT BY PETER FAY.

*To the Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:*

If it was not for correcting a little mistake, I would not reply to my young friend, Mr. Edward Burnett. I took for granted that he bought all the stock that was quarantined at Southboro'; he said nothing to me in regard to pedigree of the bulls, if he did, their looks were sufficient, without the pedigree; if they had a good pedigree, so much the better; but do not misunderstand me; a cow that has no milk veins, no capacity of udder, and very poor escutcheons, I would not purchase such a cow if her pedigree run back to *Noah's Ark*. I have been very much interested in reading the account in the *Ploughman* this morning, of the Farmers' Institute at Grafton, on Silos and Ensilage. I am "lost in wonder, love and praise;" that good man, Solomon, said there was "nothing new under the sun;" he said that too soon. When a man can keep 120 head of cattle, and 12 horses, for seven months, on the product of 13 acres, that is something new under the sun; he could put into his silos one acre of corn, 50 tons, as cheap as he could harvest one acre of hay, and in drying hay we lost eight-tenths of its value. Now we farmers of Massachusetts want an Experiment Station to test these things, before we go it blind.

*Southboro', Feb.* 23, 1882.

### SETTING UNSEASONED POSTS.

[Cor. Country Gentleman.]

I was taught that fence posts should be seasoned, but a trial of bar posts set green, seemed to disprove it. Feeling encouraged in that direction, my brother, about June 1, 1845, sawed from thrifty white oak trees, posts for a fence in front of our house. They were 6 by 6 inches at butt, 3 by 6 inches at top, and were set at once, the fence being completed in July. The fence is now standing, and is in fair order, only two of the posts having been renewed in the thirty six years. We have proved on this farm, that chestnut posts are more durable if cut and peeled, and placed directly in the ground.

### THE BALKY HORSE.

The London Live Stock *Journal* gives two methods of starting a balky horse: "1. Tire your steed out by remaining perfectly quiet until he starts of his own accord. 2. When a horse refuses to draw at all, put him in a cart in a shed and keep him there until he walks out. In one instance the obstinate one was thirty-six hours in the shafts before he gave in."

☞ Pea brush may be cut now and will be found a great convenience in the hurried spring. Put under cover, with heavy weights upon the piles to flatten them into shape.

### AN AGRIGULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

#### For Massachusetts.

HEARING BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

*Arguments of Hon. Daniel Needham, Prof. C. A. Goessmann, Edmund Hersey, Hon. James J. H. Gregory, James P. King, and Benjamin P. Ware.*

*[Specially reported for the Ploughman.]*

When we published in the *Ploughman* very recently an account of the hearing before the Committee on Agriculture at the State House, on the establishment of an Agricultural Experiment Station at Amherst, we expressed regret to our readers that we were unable to publish at the same time the speeches which were made on the subject to the committee. It is now in our power, however, to lay them before the readers of the *Ploughman* in full, which we do with all the more satisfaction because assured, from their intrinsic qualities, of their ability to inform and enlighten the public mind in reference to the matter on which they treat no less than that of the gentlemen originally addressed. It is unnecessary to add the assurance that they will be read with very wide interest and a sincere satisfaction. They will indicate to the farming community as plainly as anything can that the representative men in that community are losing no time nor opportunity to advance its true welfare by every legitimate modern means within their reach and control. For Massachusetts farming an Experiment Station signifies more than can all at once be either appreciated or understood.

#### Remarks of Hon. Daniel Needham.

Hon. Daniel Needham said, I shall occupy but a few moments of the time of the committee. The Experiment Station is a place for the testing of experiments, and an experiment is a theory which has not been subjected to tests sufficient to establish a principle valuable in practical life. There are two questions before the committee—the first, shall the State establish an Experimental Station? and second, where shall the Station be established? In answer to the first I should say, Yes. It is the duty and the privilege of the rich to help the poor. The poor have all they can do to secure by their industries the necessaries of life. They have neither the time nor the means for testing experiments. Yet, civilization cannot advance without the continual effort to advance science and secure its application to the necessities and conveniences of humanity. It is one of the great advantages of wealth that it enables men to test new theories and secure the determination of new ideas. All the blessings in civilized life have been the result of experiment. I can remember when Boston was lighted with whale oil; but experiment produced a much more convenient and suitable substance than oil. If it is the privilege and duty of the rich to experiment and develope principles for the poor, it is no less the privilege and duty of the rich State to experiment and developе principles for the poor States. Massachusetts is one of the wealthiest Commonwealths not only of the country but of the world. She is a great leader as a State, and she has a noble and proud record. She cannot be the leader in an Experimental Station, for other States have already established them; but she can follow, and even at a late day begin her part which in the end may make her a successful leader in this as she has been in many other things. It is never too late to begin an enterprise for which humanity waits, and humanity is forever waiting the application of scientific principles to practical life.

Where shall the Station be established? I answer on the State College farm at Amherst. Why? Because the State is in possession of land and buildings most happily located for such a purpose at Amherst—and because, further, the State has at Amherst a body of students in her Agricultural College whose line of life and thought is in the direction of the Experimental Station. Those students are studying practical and every day matters—and they are reducing theories to practice; that labor may be made light and attractive, and that its compensations may be increased and that men may have more time for intellectual and moral culture.

The students at the Agricultural College can attend to the work of an Experimental Station as well as men who are more advanced in years and whose services would command high salaries. For the students, all that is needed is a leader; and in the Professor of Agriculture you have the very man for whom no new or additional expense need be made. The students are hungry for this very work—and by their labor already in connection with the Professor of Agriculture, there has been secured to the State and the world the most wonderful and valuable fertilizer that has ever been discovered.

This work should go on. Humanity demands it; and the Agricultural College has been organized and equipped for this very purpose. I hope, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that Massachusetts will no longer hold back in this great work, but that as in other great enterprises, she will take the position which of right belongs to her, and establish an Experimental Station which will be the admiration of her sons and in keeping with her glorious history.

#### Remarks of Edmund Hersey.

Edmund Hersey, of Hingham, being called upon, responded by saying: The advantages to be derived from an agricultural experiment station are not confined to the farmer, but they reach every individual, for every step of progress we make, that secures more judicious applications of labor and material to the soil for the production of crops, cheapens food, and thus benefits all classes.

In my intercourse with the people in the different parts of the State during the past year or two, I have not heard a single voice raised against the establishment of an experimental station. In public assemblies, when the subject has been brought up, there has been, in every instance, an unanimous voice in favor of it, although sometimes more than three-fourths of the audience have belonged to other professions than that of a farmer.

We are just beginning to learn how important it is to understand the wants of plants, and the chemical constituents of fertilizers. We are beginning to learn the importance of knowing the value of food, and how to feed them in the cheapest manner; we are also learning the importance of feeding animals intelligently, by understanding their wants and having a knowledge of the qualities of different kinds of food. To aid us in these things, we need careful scientific investigation, which is beyond the reach of individual effort, and can be done only at an experimental station.

Nature is filled with rich materials for plant growth, if we know how to utilize it. The air is full of nitrogen, one of the best, as well as one of the most expensive fertilizers, being worth twenty-five cents a pound. Now if we could, by any chemical means, draw the nitrogen from the air, and combine it with the fertilizers of the earth, so that it may be made available as plant food, it would save to the people of the State, every year, many times the cost of maintaining an experimental station.

Already an eminent chemist in this State has made progress in this direction. * * * * To properly conduct an agricultural experiment is no trifling matter. I have had some opportunities of knowing this. My father for many years was an enthusiastic experimenter, and I myself have done something in this line; but the advantages to be derived from individual experiments are very small indeed, compared to what would flow from a permanent State experimental station, under the direction of scientific men, and where the results are to be recorded, published and distributed in all parts of the State. * * * *

Ever since Harvard College was founded, the people of Massachusetts have ever manifested a deep interest in front in everything that pertains to progress. I regret that we should have neglected to be the first to establish an experimental station, but I trust we shall no longer neglect to take action, and I hope that we shall at once take such action as will place our State by the side, if not in advance, of our sister States, whose experimental stations are already in operation.

As to the location there are many reasons why it should be located on the Agricultural College Farm, at Amherst. The expenses of establishing the station would be very much less than at any other location. The expenses of scientific direction, would be much less on the college grounds, and at the same time more efficient, because the professors of the College could advantageously assist, and the professors of the two institutions could work together, to the great advantage of each. But most important of all, this location would give the students an opportunity to witness, and take part, in many of the experiments, make themselves familiar with all of the important results, and thus they would be able to go home prepared to profit by them in their own practice, and also prepared to teach their neighbors; thus scattering the knowledge in all parts of the State much more effectually than it could possibly be by only scattering the printed details.

As to what management the station should be under, it appears to me it should be a joint management composed of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the College, and the Board of Agriculture. Thus the interest of the College would be looked after, and also the interest of the farmers.

Gentlemen, I have full confidence in you, and feel that this important matter is in good hands.

#### Remarks of Prof. C. A. Goessmann.

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:*—The history of the "Agricultural Experiment Stations" extends already over a period of more than forty years. During their origin to the teachings of Boussingault, Liebig and Lawes, they became State institutions for the promotion of rational agricultural practice since 1851.

The usefulness of these institutions is best proved by a steady increase in number since their first inception. Europe counts at present from 150 to 160 of them, of which Germany claims from sixty to seventy. Of late the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina and New York, have appropriated money for their establishment and annual support; whilst in several States at present, efforts are being made to provide for their introduction.

"Agricultural Experiment Stations" are designed to assist the farmer, in the field and elsewhere in the pursuit of his special occupation,—and to train young men,—for the practical management of farms on rational principles, and for the teaching of the various branches of science bearing upon agriculture.

It may not be without interest to point out in a cursory way at least, some of the work in which agricultural experiment stations have been efficiently engaged during the past, when planning a new establishment. This work may be stated under two headings;—First, to investigate, and to experiment on a practical scale for the farmer; to assist him in recognizing the principles which underlie a successful practice and to teach him by experiment, and otherwise, how to turn to account in his industry; the results of the progress in the various sciences.—Second—to protect him directly against pecuniary losses in the buying of articles—the value of which on account of their peculiar character, he is not sufficiently qualified to ascertain.

The "Agricultural Experiment Stations" have assisted the farmers by scientific investigation, and otherwise, largely in the following directions:—

To ascertain the chemical and physical character of the soil, determining its special latent resources, and its best mode of tillage.

To study the relations of the various manures and fertilizing substances to the different kinds of soil.

To inquire into the particular action of special articles of plant-food, on the character and the quality of special crops for industrial purposes.

To ascertain the best modes of treating successfully forest lands, marshes, etc.

To inquire into the extent of the

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be located at Amherst, and in connection with the Agricultural College, for the very good reason that there it may be made more efficient and at the same time conducted at much less expense. With a hundred students who are pursuing studies directly in a line with investigations going on, their services, which would be very efficient, under the direction of competent professors, could be obtained at very much less cost than such services could be obtained elsewhere. Many past graduates would be very glad to render the most efficient services for the privilege of the experience and aid to their education.

The State already owns there a very large and excellent farm, containing every variety of soil and in all conditions. On it are farm buildings, with stock of cattle, horses, swine and poultry, also plant houses, containing ex ctics of every variety, and forcing pits, together with a well equipped laboratory, all of which are necessary adjuncts to an experiment station equal to supplying the wants of the Commonwealth. These can all be used for purposes required, and at no additional cost to the State. So that whatever may be said concerning the offers of the use of land and buildings elsewhere is of no account, for the State has already what is needed in that direction.

And as to the board of control to manage such a station, it seems eminently proper that it should be made up from the board of trustees of the College and of the State Board of Agriculture, composed of picked men from the several Agricultural Societies of the Commonwealth, in membership in part annually fresh from the people. How else can this institution for the promotion of agricultural information be so properly conducted as by a board well known in hand up of representative farmers of the State?

**Remarks of James J. H. Gregory.**

Mr. Gregory said there is more waste that might be utilized for manure in Massachusetts than in any other State in the Union—fish waste, and that from her ten thousand manufactories. At present neither producers of the waste, nor the farmers, know what value to put on it, so that both lose. An Experimental Station is needed as a go-between to determine the true market value and how to get the most of it, and thus save thousands of dollars yearly for both parties interested. We know not how to get the greatest value from what we attempt to save —muck mud and sea manures, and even our barn manures.

The ensilage question has a grave side to it. If we feed this only, our manure therefrom can be of but little value, and our farms must therefore deteriorate—the same from feeding largely on roots. Our farmers need to realize the immense difference in value of manure, depending on what the animal eats. The milk products may be about the same if fed on either of the varieties of food, whereas the manure product may differ more than twelve times in value. They need to realize the necessity of cotton seed meal, or linseed to accompany ensilage and roots.

There is a necessity that chemistry of farming and Experimental Stations should go hand in hand, as neither can exist in the full without the other—as for example it may be assumed that the soil of earth closets would increase in value with every additional using, whereas in fact it did not.

Chemistry cannot yet explain satisfactorily how three bushels of plaster can furnish food for an acre of clover, yet every farmer knows it as a fact of experiment. Farmers have neither time nor training necessary for experiment. It takes the same experiment to determine that many years, tried by every change of soil, heat, cold, moisture and dryness, to determine anything of value. For this reason much that comes into our agricultural papers, and called experiment, really teaches nothing. Even if a common farmer could devote the time necessary, his results would not bear the weight of those from an Experimental Station; the very fact that he was its manager, and that it was backed by the State would give it authority. I believe that the investment would be a very wise one even though twice this amount now called for was needed and should come just as readily to plead for it.

**Remarks of James P. King.**

Mr. King said that for a number of years the idea of establishing an experimental station in Massachusetts has been prominent with me. Such an institution would in my judgment be of great benefit, not only to agriculture, but directly or indirectly, to all other interests of the State, and the following are some of my reasons for this opinion. To a knowledge of the habits of destructive insects and worms, those great foes to farmers, which would be developed at such a training school, would alone, perhaps, more than pay their cost. Take, for instance, the case of the Cabbage Worm, which is now overrunning parts of Vermont, where I have likely seen probably millions on a small patch of ground. If, as a result of the study of the nature and habits of this worm, under the favorable circumstances of the Experimental Station, we could prevent or mitigate its ravages in our own State, would not such a result far more than repay all the expense of the Station? Although Paris green and other antidotes have been an immense benefit in limiting the damage caused by the Potato Bug, yet in the opinion of many, the very application of these preventives injures the vines and seriously affects the yield of this a most useful vegetable. Very likely a more complete destruction of this insect without any injury to the plant, might soon be devised under the conditions of a station.

It is well known that a once very important branch of agricultural industry in our country, that of onion raising, has been almost annihilated by a single species of maggot. Could science devise some means of exterminating this pest in the egg, which as is well known is laid by a fly, this profitable business alone might well afford to bear the tax of such an enterprise. The comparative value of commercial fertilizers, now so little known, might be more definitely ascertained, by improved methods, very much to the satisfaction and profits of farmers.

But I will draw these remarks to a close, having been warned to make them brief, and having said enough perhaps to indicate the possible usefulness and importance of such a station as the subject of this hearing.

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAR. 4, 1882.

It has been suggested that the rebuilt Adams House may be named "Lamb Tavern," in revival of old memories.

The freshets at the lower part of the Mississippi River have been so extensive that people could stand and look on a sheet of water forty miles across.

Daniel Webster's widow died at New Rochelle, L. I. on the 27 ult., at the age of nearly eighty-four years. She was Mr. Webster's second wife, and was married to him in 1829.

A plan is urged for putting a flap on postal cards, so that they cannot be read so easily. On the other hand, it is proposed that all letter postage be reduced to two cents, the postal card to receive the flap and be charged accordingly.

Blaine's funeral oration on the late President Garfield gives general satisfaction. The orator allowed his subject, as far as possible, to present itself, keeping his own personality in the background. The character was depicted by a felicitously simple presentation of its traits.

It goes without saying that the travelling at this particular time is about as bad as it can be, whether in the streets of the city, the suburbs, or the country. There will be no more severe storms that will come to stay, for the March winds will help the high suns to clear the roads and highways in short order.

Mr. Gladstone has just received another proof of the confidence reposed in him by the House of Commons, and the vote puts afar off all possibility of his resigning the premiership. The House of Lords is playing with edge-tools in offering to form a landlord's party for the purpose of obstructing the Commons.

The seventy-fifth birthday of the poet Longfellow was more generally commemorated, by the young especially, than that of any other man in the country not officially recognized for this purpose. The schools throughout the country recited his familiar verses and he was made the theme of talk to tens of thousands of pupils by the teachers.

Since last summer the decline in general stocks has been very considerable, and the talk at present is of an upward movement. There is certainly plenty of room for a strong advance, but it is not so plain where or why it is to begin. All sorts of rumors are prevalent about a combination to put up the market.

The park commissioners of Boston are in no visible hurry to take land for park purposes. The owners are rather cornered. Nobody will buy of them, because the city is liable to step in and take their lands away from them for parks, at a fair valuation. Nor, for the same reason, dare the owners to improve it with building. And, finally, the city declines to touch it at such extravagant prices.

Doubtless the Czar envies Gen. Skobeleff for the opportunity of which he made such good use to proclaim to Europe the sentiments and intentions of the Slav race, which is the ruling one in Russia.

The floods are making destructive work all over the country. The great Mississippi River has become an open sea, inundating a wide tract of country and carrying off cattle and farm produce. Government aid has been invoked. It is the great Spring break up.

## THE ENSILAGE QUESTION.

From a perusal of the present number of the *Ploughman* it will be obvious to all readers that the new question of ensilaging green fodder for stock has taken strong hold on the thoughts and feelings of the entire agricultural community. It comes upon the great body of farmers almost like a new revelation. Of course it is yet to be subjected to the sure test of experience, which will not fail to fix its value as a system of storage and feeding. In the meantime while discussion is to be expected. Some will contend that it will not hold out in nourishing properties for farm animals intended for the needs of the market; others will argue that the supply of manure obtained from it is not of as good quality as that obtained from feeding hay, grain, and roots. All such views, when meant only to be useful in restraining a headlong enthusiasm, are timely and welcome. Nevertheless, the actual test will proceed, and time will satisfactorily show both the practicability and the profit, or the contrary, of the new system. The communications published on the subject in other columns of the *Ploughman* will not fail to be eagerly read by all farmers, who would know the precise grounds on which ensilage rests its claims and what may be their real strength. The address of Mr. Mills of New Jersey at the Farmers' Institute at Grafton has aroused a profound interest through that large agricultural neighborhood, and the *Ploughman* headquarters are lively with visitors to inquire further into the matter.

## THE DOG LAW HEARING.

The hearing on the subject of a dog law before the Committee on Agriculture at the State House on Wednesday, turned mainly on the proposition to amend the existing statute relative to dogs in the Commonwealth, that the farmers may be guaranteed better protection from ravages on their flocks of sheep and the sheep-raising industry may be encouraged. Senator Grinnell presided at the hearing, which was given by the full Committee. Somewhat conflicting representations were at first made by Mr. Edmund Hersey of Hingham and Mr. George T. Angell, President of the Mass. Society, for the P. C. T. A., Dr. Faxon, and others. But this diversity of opinion soon disappeared. On the one side, an enactment more stringent in its operations was advocated in order to protect one class of quadrupeds, and on the other the same thing was advocated in order to protect another class. That is, the dogs had their friends, and so had the sheep. It was argued that there were bad dogs as well as good ones. At last there was a general concurrence of views, when both sides saw that they were aiming at the same purpose. It was admitted all round that it is necessary to do someth ing to give better protection to farmer's property against vicious and worthless brutes that go unrestrained. And the friends of the sheep likewise acknowledged that valuable dogs, in the sense of service ability, deserve the protection of the statutes, and should not be indiscriminately pronounced outlaws.

## MR. BLAINE'S EULOGY.

The eulogy of the late President Garfield, pronounced by Mr. Blaine, on Monday last, in the Hall of Representatives in Washington, was worthy of both the speaker and his illustrious subject. It fairly sketched the character and career of the late President and was listened to by an exceptionally brilliant audience, composed of the highest officials and dignitaries of the land. There are passages in the oration which, for felicity and truthfulness of description, are well worthy of a free quotation. One pass age, that pictures the difference between frontier poverty, where all are struggling together, and the poverty which creeps and crouches in the shadows of surrounding and contrasting wealth, is of special interest to the readers, and to those in the older and wealtier portions of the country in particular.

"The poverty of the frontier," said the orator, "where all are engaged in a common struggle, and where a common sympathy and hearty co-operation lighten the burdens of each, is a very different poverty different in kind, different in influence and effect, from that conscious and humiliating indigence which is every day forced to contrast itself with neighboring wealth on which it feels a sense of grinding dependence. The poverty of the frontier is indeed no poverty. It is but the beginning of wealth, and has the boundless possibilities of the future always opening before it. No man ever grew up in the agricultural regions of the West where a house-raising, or even a corn-husking, is matter of common interest and helpfulness, with any other feeling than that of broad-minded, generous independence."

## PENSION-ARREARS MEASURE.

This bill, which was passed a year ago threatens such an indefinite draft on the national treasury that it has excited the gravest apprehensions even of those who originally supported it, thinking it a perfectly innocent and just appropriation. At the time it was first presented to Congress and pressed, among all the various estimates which were offered as to what amount it would require from the Treasury there was not one that so much as suggested the extravagant figures that are to-day becoming so familiar. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Pensions had their views on the matter, but their figures were hooted at by the promoters of the bill as preposterous.

The estimates generally attached to the proposal were ten millions at the lowest and twenty millions at the most. The men who urged the measure did not hesitate to assert that they knew much more about what it would be likely to cost the Treasury than the officials above named. They even declared the highest of the figures above named greatly exaggerated. But the bill passed in spite of all protests. And now nobody pretends to know how much it is going to cost. The figures are run up all the way from one to two hundred millions. An annex, or addition, is likewise proposed, in the form of a bill granting pensions to survivors of the Mexican war and various Indian wars. It is evident that the pension business is being very much overworked.

## ENTERPRISE IN THE SOUTH.

Not the least gratifying indications of the returning prosperity of the South are the influence which the Atlanta Exposition perceptibly had on the industry of that section and the wonderfully increased activity in the construction of railroads there. The latter is the fruit of a desire to develope the agricultural and mineral resources of that part of the Union by providing ready and abundant transportation to market. A system of railroads has been perfected through Georgia and Alabama which are to make connection with the lines now constructing and in contemplation in Mexico. This system will in reality be a part of the Southern Pacific plan.

Not only will the South thus enjoy the benefit of an outlet for its products into Mexico, but at the ports on the Pacific side also. Mexico would seem to be almost the natural market for the cotton, coal, and iron products of the great Gulf States, Georgia and Alabama, while their direct connection with the lower and upper Atlantic ports will give them a chance to enter the field of competition with the Western and Northwestern States. The opening of Mexico, however, to trade promises to benefit the South vastly more than is at once comprehended and appreciated. An outlet for their productions across the boundary of the Rio Grande will awaken to a new life and activity the powers that have so long been slumbering and awaiting the call to respond to the demands of fortune and destiny.

## THE SKOBELEFF SPEECH.

The speech of Gen. Skobeleff, the Russian general, to the students in Paris, on the purposes of the Pan-Slavists, excited a profound sensation in Vienna and Berlin that led to an open expression of indignant protest and an address on the part of Austria and Germany to the Czar. What gave such importance to Skobeleff's utterances was the fact that Russia looked with the strongest dislike upon Austria's influence and conduct in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which had been detached from Turkish rule as one of the results of the war between Russia and Turkey, and upon the support which Austria was plainly receiving from Germany. In a sense, Germany has been putting Austria forward in this business, which the Pan-Slavists of Russia and the former Turkish provinces resent.

The latter have regarded the entire Balkan peninsula as an essential part of the great Pan-Slavist empire which is their constant and common dream. That territory was cleared of Turkish rule by Russia, and the population of Russia now behold it coming under the power of the Austro-Hungarian empire. Russia, it may well be believed, never would have entered upon any such work, at such enormous cost of life and treasure, had she supposed that it was to result only in the expansion of the power of Austria and Germany in Europe. The Pan-Slavists are up in arms about it, and it is at this critical moment that a distinguished Russian general comes forward to decounce Germany and to propose a union of the Sclavs with France.

The speech, supported as it was believed to be by the Russian government, was received almost like a defiance by Germany and an open threat of war. It amounted to a declaration that Germany would soon become the one great power of Europe unless she was curbed by the rest. It also contained the intimation that in the event of war, France might be relied on as the ally of Russia. In that case, the contending parties would be Russia, France, and the former provinces of Turkey on the one side, and Germany, Austria, and Italy on the other. What part, if any, England and the Scandinavian family would take in it, is not yet speculated upon. But it is easy to see in the situation thus sketched all the slumbering elements of a conflict that would be likely to draw all Europe into its boiling vortex.

Russia, however, though the Czar has seen fit to express its indignation at the language of Gen. Skobeleff in Paris, and assures Germany that he has in no sense represented her sentiments. The alliance suggested with France may likewise be taken as a gratuitous intimation. And on the other hand, it may all be a prudential denial for the sake of gaining time, or because Skobeleff's declarations proved to be somewhat premature. He may possibly be dismissed from command for the sake of satisfying the feelings of Germany and Austria. But for all that, the victories of the Austrian troops in Bosnia over the people of that province are nowise calculated to soothe the feelings of the Pan-Slavists of Russia, and it is easy to see that the seeds of war have already been sown that may shake Europe to its centre.

## BRADLAUGH'S CASE.

Mr. Bradlaugh took a bolder and even a defiant course in the House of Commons at the late opening. He had before been denied the right to take the oath which would entitle him to a seat in Parliament, yet he had never been actually expelled, neither had any writ been issued for a new election. Accordingly, if it could not be said of him that he was not in the House, neither could it be said that he was out of it. In point of law, therefore, he resolved to bring so anomalous a state of affairs to an end. He therefore had his friend, Mr. Labouchere, who is the editor of London "Truth," as well as a member of the House, move that, in view of his (Bradlaugh's) disqualification, a new writ should be issued by the House for an election in his constituency.

He had, at the very opening of the session, advanced to the speaker's desk and offered to take the oath imposed by the Statute, but Sir Stafford Northcote immediately moved that he be not allowed that privilege. Mr. Gladstone did not remedy the difficulty as it was clearly in his power to do, but spun speculative sentences on the power of the House to prevent a member elect from complying with the forms laid down for him. Sir Stafford Northcote's motion was adopted, and Mr. Bradlaugh withdrew. His next step was taken through Labouchere, as already stated. The motion to issue a new writ of election was voted down by an overpowering majority. It was done for the reason that the result of a new election would be the sending back of Mr. Bradlaugh by his constituency, whom the House are both to disfranchise in this way. But the matter did not end there.

Mr. Bradlaugh, immediately upon this vote, astonished the House by deliberately walking to the speaker's desk, taking a testament from his pocket, and, after kissing the book, taking the oath prescribed for members of parliament. He had thus qualified himself according to law, and proceeded at once to take his seat as a regular member. The speaker ordered him to withdraw below the bar. He obeyed for a time, but afterwards disobeyed the order, being apparently resolved to leave Mr. Gladstone no sort of an excuse for declining officially to notice his act of taking the oath of qualification. There was at once general excitement. Mr. Bradlaugh had unquestionably obeyed all constitutional requirements, yet he had defied the authority of the House which had previously voted not to allow him to take the oath.

The matter was postponed for further discussion, on Mr. Gladstone's motion, that there might be more calmness of temper over it than then prevailed. At the next sitting, Mr. Gladstone admitted that the House had exceeded its powers in forbidding Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath, and that the latter's disregard of the vote did not give the House authority to declare his seat vacated under the rules. He said there was a difference between disobedience of the House and of the speaker; and as the latter had not disobeyed the latter by taking his seat, he could not be expelled. Thereupon Mr. Bradlaugh came forward and took his seat, thus laying himself open to the penalty which Mr. Gladstone had just said he had not incurred. A motion for expulsion was at once made, and passed by a vote of more than three to one.

## RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The committee of the House of Representatives in Washington are at work on the proposition to bring interstate railroad traffic within legislative regulation and control, hearings being given continually on the subject. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company was recently represented before the Committee, its vice-president holding that the true policy of the country is that which shall allow in all industries the greatest possible freedom of individual action consistent with the stability of society and the security of life and property. Under this policy he said, there has been a national prosperity without a parallel in human history. Another speaker at the same hearing argued in favor of the rights of railroads to make pool rates, and in favor of a law legalizing such rates.

At the meeting of the Boston Merchants' Association in this city last Saturday, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., suggested in an elaborate address the establishment of a national railroad commission, whose object it should be to collect and digest all possible information relative to the railroad traffic between the States, and to present it in such form as will best in struct the public mind with a view to legislative interference. It was an entirely non-committal proposition, and only tentative in its scope at best. It does not pretend to decide the question whether legislative control of railroad lines is best, but stops with simply placing the whole matter in the most thoroughly intelligible form before the public, that it may afterwards decide what is wisest to do in the premises.

## THE MARCH TOWN MEETINGS.

The citizens of these little local democracies meet next Monday to choose their annual rulers and servants throughout Massachusetts. It is called the "March Meeting," and its associations are a precious part of the public life of every one who dwells outside a city. A timely sketch of the origin of the town in New England and of the customs of its people in the matter of self-government was presented in the last issue of the *Ploughman*, where it doubtless gave pleasure to thousands of readers. The town meetings supply the sap and vitality of our free government. From these living sources of local power radiate the influences that are supreme in the State and Nation. Simple and unpretending as the proceedings are, and direct and searching as are the discussions between neighbors and fellow citizens, there is in them the germ and beginning of all that we have thus far become as a people, and those who are about to take part in these March meetings may well feel reverent in the presence of an influence and a power that makes itself actively felt across the width of a continent that sustains a population of fifty-one millions of freemen and sovereign citizens.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The House received a report from the committee that the bill for the sale of the State stock of the Boston and Albany Railroad ought to pass in a new draft to protect the holders of existing bonds. The committee on re-districting the State for electing members of Congress was increased to six senators and thirteen representatives. The resolve on the subject of biennial elections was not reached. The prohibitory law of 1869 is to be reported by the liquor committee. A bill was introduced in the House to compel the erection of gates at railroad grade crossings, at the request of the authorities of any town or city. A large number of committee reports were received in both branches. The Senate concurred with the House in requiring railroad cars to be furnished with certain tools, and for the further protection of passengers against fire. A debate is going on in the House on the bill for the sale of the State stock of the Boston and Albany Railroad. A bill was presented for a new bridge between Boston and Cambridge. The debate on elevated roads was temporarily suspended. A bill was reported in the Senate for elevated tracks of the Boston and Maine Railroad from Somerville to Haymarket Square, in Boston. Also, a bill to provide a tribunal to decide upon the exigency of new railroads. The bill for waiving jury trials was rejected in the Senate. Petitions were received for a law providing that school committees may elect their teachers to serve for a term of years or during good behavor.

## CONGRESS.

Both Houses were in attendance, during Monday, on the memorial services in honor of the late President Garfield, to listen to the funeral oration delivered by Mr. Blaine. The Senate Judiciary Committee is daily expected to report favorably on the nomination of Roscoe Conkling to the Supreme Court bench. The discussions in the Senate have of late been miscellaneous, tending to no particular point. The tariff commission bill was further debated. So was the pension-arrears resolution, which it is proposed to make cover the disabled veterans of the Mexican War and of various Indian wars. The House adopted a resolution appointing a select committee of nine, to which shall be referred all petitions, bills, and resolutions asking for the extension of suffrage to women, and the removal of their legal disabilities. A bill was reported, establishing the Territory of North Dakotah and providing for its temporary government. The committee on Post Office and Post Roads reported a bill for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports. It also appropriates two and one-half millions for the rebuilding of the merchant marine, that amount being the limited one. A resolution was introduced into the Senate, looking to the investigation of the Chili-Peruvian affair. The post-route bill, with amendments, was passed. The House passed the military academy appropriation bill, and a bill abolishing discriminating duties on tea and coffee grown in colonies of the Netherlands. The elections committee reported against the right of either Messrs. Campbell or Cannon to a seat as delegate from Utah.

**Farmers' Institute at Topsfield, Mass.** The Essex Agricultural Society will hold an Institute at the Town Hall in Topsfield, on Thursday, March 9, 1882, at 9 o'clock A. M. Subject, forenoon, "The Management of Grass Lands." Capt. John B. Moore, of Concord, will read a paper. Afternoon, subject, "Green Manuring." Mr. Smith, of Coleraine, will open the discussion. The attendance of ladies as well as others interested is invited. A general discussion will be expected. Free return tickets will be furnished to points on the Boston and Maine Railroad.

☞ *St. Nicholas* for March has for its frontispiece an elegant and striking portrait of Titian, copied from the painting by himself. Its contents are varied and attractive in a high degree. The picturer expands humor and pathos about equally. A number of favorite names are to be found among the contributors. The stories are good, and so are the sketches and verses. The boys will be greatly interested in the continuation of the Recollections of a Drummer-Boy. Donald and Dorothy are also continued. Perhaps the *piece du resistance* of the number, for boys at least, who are always wild over the circus, is Men and Animal Shows, and How they are Moved About. It is, all in all, a splendid number, and may be obtained of A. Williams & Co.

☞ The practical value of Bradley's superphosphate is attested by Charles O. Ellms, of Greenbush, Mass., a well known successful breeder of Jersey Cattle (breeder of the famous $20,000 "Jersey Belle" of Scituate,) who raised ninety-nine and three-eights bushels of corn per acre after using Bradley's Phosphate, 200 lbs. per acre. This was in 1881 he says: On a part I did not use the Phosphate, and that was way behind the other all summer. The ears were smaller when harvested. A great many people came to see the field, and all would notice that where the Phosphate was used the ears were larger and better filled. Out of eight persons in Scituate who raised upwards of eighty bushels of shelled corn per acre, five used Bradley's Phosphate. So long as it is kept up to the present standard I shall use it as an indispensable article.

BOSTON LEAD MANUFACTURING CO.—It gives us pleasure to call the attention of our readers to this old-established Lead Works, whose advertisement appears in another column. With an experience of over half a century (established in 1829,) it is not surprising that its Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe and White Lead are considered among the most reliable makes in the market. The appreciation of its manufactures by experts is shown by the award of a gold medal by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association; and the largely increasing demand for its goods, and especially its "Boston Star Brand" White Lead, is a testimony that its character for purity and whiteness is understood and appreciated by consumers.

## ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR, 1881.

BY E. H. GOODRICH, JR.

*Official Report to the State Board of Agriculture.*

The Essex County Agricultural Society has no permanent location, but holds its Fairs in different sections of the county. This year being its sixty-fourth annual exhibition it pitched its tents on the beautiful farm of Geo. W. Duncan, just outside the thriving city of Haverhill, on the bank of, and overlooking the Merrimac river. The weather was excessively warm, and man and beast sweltered under a burning sun. We saw no one upon the grounds who recognized us, yet with a genuine Yankee inquisitiveness, and through the kindly courtesy of Essex county farmers, we had abundant facilities for examining the exhibition.

The show of cattle was not large, but included some very fine animals. Among these may be mentioned the thoroughbred Shorthorn bull Young America, the property of Gen. Sutton of North Andover, weighing 2250 pounds—a model in every respect. C. S. Bradley of West Newbury exhibited a fine herd of Durhams, numbering 28 head, at the head of which stood a 6 years old bull weighing 2000 pounds, got by the 11th Duke of Geneva, which was sold at three different times for $10,000. Six calves in this herd were very fine. There was a small but very good show of White Durhams from Indian Hill Farm.

The magnificent herd of Holsteins exhibited by Hon. Wm. A. Russell of Lawrence, claimed and received a large share of attention. This herd consisted of forty animals —thirty of which were thoroughbred stock. We think this the finest herd of this breed it was ever our fortune to see.

The Ayrshires were well represented by a choice herd of 12 head from Cochikewick farm, the home of J. D. W. French of North Andover.

There were several pens of Jerseys, the principal exhibitors being Thos. Sanders of Haverhill, Oliver Stevens of North Andover, G. W. Lawrence of Lawrence and Amos Ridley of Georgetown.

We noticed several pairs of working oxen, the finest being from the City Farm. A good pair of fat oxen of the Hereford breed was shown by St. G. Ordway.

Essex county is not much interested in sheep husbandry, judging from the number on the ground. There were but two entries, both of long wools—those of Eben Sutton being exceedingly fine.

There was a large show of swine—small Yorkshires being exhibited by A. M. Trask of Danvers. Chester Whites by Danvers Hospital, and Berkshires by H. W. Page and Eben Sutton of North Andover. There were many other pens, but these were the most noticeable.

The tent devoted to poultry was well filled with all kinds of fowls, showing a good degree of interest in this important branch of farming. A cage of twenty-two varieties of pigeons exhibited by W. C. Greeley, and one of raccoons, brought to notice the birds of the air and denizens of the forest.

Among farm implements, King's manure spreader deserves particular mention, as by actual test it crushed and spread heavy sod very finely and evenly upon the ground. The wheel plough manufactured by the Oliver Chilled Plow Co., worked with very good results.

There were many fine horses, but this part of the exhibition loses much of the interest manifested in this department at other fairs in not having a suitable track upon which to exercise them, many refusing to take them on the street.

The town of North Andover brought together thirteen pairs of heavy horses and a string of eighteen yokes of oxen and steers which made a very creditable display as they drove to the city and back.

The drawing match took place near the Common, a heavy load being drawn up a steep hill, and then brought down again. It was witnessed by a great concourse of people. There was no abuse of animals as is apt to be the case at these trials.

The ploughing match occupied most of the forenoon of the second day, and was contested by so many teams, that we are sure Mr. Duncan will need no more sod turned in his park. There was much earnest and perfect work, and the whole affair was quite orderly and interesting—something entirely new to us in this trial was the making of their own lands by each contestant.

The exhibition of fruits, vegetables, domestic manufactures, etc., was held in the City Hall, which was very handsomely draped in honor of our late departed President. The display of apples was large and fine, while the tables fairly groaned under the weight of luscious pears, peaches and grapes—a large basket of fruit presented by A. W. Page, showed great artistic skill in its production.

The show of manufactured articles was large and well arranged, while a great variety of specimens of the handiwork of women served to enliven and beautify the scene.

There were no entries in the dairy department, and we conclude the milk of the county is all consumed by the large cities.

Of vegetables and seeds, the show was fair, but hardly what we had expected in a county so largely given to market gardening.

The address was delivered by Dr. J. R. Nichols in the Congregational church at 11:30 o'clock on "What Science has Done for Agriculture." It was a review of an essay upon the same subject, delivered twenty-five years previously on a similar occasion, before the same Society, and closed with a brief outline of a farmers school such as he hoped to see in active progress. It was very thoughtful, and well worthy of the man who has done so much for the cause of agriculture.

At 2 o'clock came the annual dinner in Music Hall, which being disposed of the intellectual feast began. Mr. Ware presided with his usual dignity, and congratulated the Society on the success of its exhibition. He was followed by Mayor Shapley, Hon. Chas. J. Noyes, Maj. Ben Perley Poore, the orator of the day and the Secretary of the Board, who spoke in his usual felicitious manner, among other things saying that more was due the Essex County Society and the State department of agriculture than all the other societies of the State put together. We thought this was spreading it on pretty thick for Essex, or pretty thin for the rest of us, possibly missing some things which would have been interesting.

We believe there is no similar Society in the State,—with open gates,—no greased pole or pig and no horse trotting. For one, we do not object to proper amusements, if it will serve to give the people a holiday, but it does prove true in the case of Essex County, that a society can be maintained by a purely agricultural show.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CATTLE.

Permanent improvement in cattle is truly something not to be hurriedly attained, and for that reason every man who has to do with cattle breeding ought to commence improvement without delay. Their own and their country's interests demand it. To go on from year to year sending to market badly bred and worse fed stock is simply outrageous, and it is a matter of great wonder how so many people can be content in this year 1882 to have stock but little if any better than that raised by their ancestors forty or fifty years ago. In these times of improvement in every line of work there is no excuse for having scrub sires at the head of herds. In times past fine stock was chiefly for the pleasure of the wealthy, but now there is no surer way for a poor man to get rich than to become a judicious breeder and feeder of fine stock.—*Drovers' Journal.*

☞ The card of the Home Savings Bank is worthy the attention of all prudent people.

☞ A number of cattle are dying in Mills county, Iowa, from what is supposed to be anthrax. A farmer named Joseph Boggs skinned one of his cows and threw the carcass to his fattening hogs, and next morning every hog in the pen was dead—nine in number.

☞ Agriculture pays in California. The San Diego *Herald* says that in Ventura county a man entirely without resources last year bought forty acres of land at $60 per acre, engaging to make a payment this year to the extent of his crop. He planted Lima beans, and last fall the gross result was $122 per acre, and he paid for his land and had a large surplus.

"BETTER HEALTH THAN FOR FORTY YEARS."—A patient who has been using Compound Oxygen, writes: "*I am enjoying better health than I have done for forty years*, and I attribute my restoration entirely to the use of your Compound Oxygen. My average weight was never over 100 pounds. I now weigh 125 lbs, and have renewed vitality, and my *friends say I am looking ten years younger than when I commenced the use of the Oxygen.* Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full particulars, sent free. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ *The Common Sense Fertilizer*, manufactured by William H. Dole, of South Boston, who has had many years' experience as a dealer in stable manure, is deserving of special attention among the many specific fertilizers that are offered to the public. The basis of this Fertilizer is a composite chemical preparation, which is claimed to contain all the elements of plant food combined in its most perfect state. To this are added a liberal allowance of bone and potash. The announcement of Mr. Dole gives full information on the subject, and will be consulted with interest by his old customers and patrons.

☞ *The Matchless Swivel Plow*, for level land and hillside, is proclaimed to be the champion plow of America. Everett & Small set forth and certify to its superior record in another column, which will be found highly suggestive reading at the opening of spring. Its equal is freely challenged by them. They claim for it the great distinction of having carried off all the first prizes at the New England Agricultural Fair at Worcester, in 1880, in competition with over fifty swivel plows.

The Nihilists recently condemned to death in Russia have had their sentence commuted to penal servitude.

A bill has been reported in the State Senate in favor of giving the suffrage to women in town and municipal elections.

"I'M ALL PLAYED OUT," is a common complaint. It you feel so, get a package of Kidney Wort and take it, and you will at once feel its tonic power. It renews the healthy action of the kidneys, bowels and liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body. It can now be had in either dry or liquid form, and in either way is a most prompt and efficient in action.—*New Bedford Standard.*

☞ Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

☞ Agents can grasp a fortune. Outfit worth $10 sent free. For full particulars address E. G. RIDEOUT & Co., 10 Barclay St. N. Y. nov12 52t

## MARRIAGES.

In this city, Feb. 27th, by Rev. Phillips Brooks Douglas B. Brown to Myra A. Fuller, both of this city.

In this city, Feb. 21st, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Phillips Brooks, Gordon Prince to Lillian, daughter of the late General Thomas E. Chickering.

In Wellesley, Feb. 16th, by Rev. F. D. Cowan, Mr. Edward F. Wiswall to Miss B. Elmina Townsend, both of Wellesley.

In West Yarmouth, Feb. 21st, M. E. Crocker of Malden to Carrie H. Berry of West Yarmouth.

In Orleans, Feb. 19th, John H. Brady of New York to Mary A. Coleman of Ilyannis, Mass.

In Nepanseit, Feb. 28th, by Rev. E. W. Virgin, John F. Hirth of Cambridge to Ella M. Meader of Exeter.

## DEATHS.

In this city, March 1st, Henry L. Daggett, 69 years 6 months.

In this city, Feb. 26th, Mary J., widow of the late Thacher Beal.

In Shrewsbury, Mass., Feb. 22d, Capt. Lemuel Bemis Hapgood, 76 years 4 months.

In Worcester, Feb. 25th, William T. Cosgrave of Boston, 28 years 2 months 9 days.

In Mattapan, Feb. 26th, Henry Grover, 54 years 8 months.

In Concord, Mass., Feb. 28th, Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett, 93 years 10 months 20 days.

In Chicago, Feb. 27th, Benjamin Dow of Boston, 53 years.

In Canton, Feb. 27th, Bennie G. Draper, son of Warren N. and Martha H. Draper, 5 years 10 months 6 days.

In Cambridgeport, March 1st, Edwin Fairbanks, formerly of Dedham.

In Malden, March 1st, W. Marsden Poole, 38 years 11 months 16 days.

In South Weymouth, Feb. 26th, Nancy R. Wade, 88 years.

In Salem, March 1st, Mrs. Nathaniel Saltonstall, 89 years.

In Brighton, Feb. 24th, Jacob F. Hartwell, 82 yrs.

In Malden, Feb. 24th, Mrs. Z. A. Mills, wife of the late M. L. Mills, 59 years 11 months 20 days.

In Beverly, Mass., Feb. 16th, Susan L., wife of John Pickett, Esq., 69 years 8 months.

A BONANZA MINE of health is to be found in Dr. E. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections thousands testify.

## Domestic Markets.

### WHOLESALE PRICES.

**BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.**

**Flour.**—The market continues quiet, with prices steady. We quote nominally as follows: Fine at $3 75@4 00; superfine at $4 25@4 75 ₰ bbl; common extras at $5 00@5 75; choice extra Spring wheat superfine at $5 75@6 25; choice 6 25; Minnesota bakers' at $7 25@7 50 ₰ bbl; Ohio and Indiana $6 75@7 25; Michigan at $6 50 @6 75 ₰ bbl; Indiana and Southern Illinois at $7 25@7 75; choice Minnesota and Wisconsin spring wheat patents at $8 25@8 75, with some fancy brands at $9 00, and winter wheat patents at $8 25@8 75. Corn meal continues quiet and steady at $3 15 ₰ bbl, with rye flour dull and quiet at $5 50 ₰ bbl in a small way. Oatmeal is quiet and steady at $6 50 ₰ bbl for fine and $7 00@7 25 ₰ bbl for coarse.

**Corn.**—Is in good demand at higher prices, steamer yellow being sold at 74c, white good new no grade at 73@74c. We quote high mixed at 73c ₰ bush; No. 2 mixed and steamer yellow at 74c ₰ bush; steamer mixed at 73c, and good new grade at 72@74c.

**Oats.**—Are firm, with a good demand at stronger prices. We quote nominally as follows: Extra white at 56@56c ₰ bush; No. 1 white at 55@56c; No. 2 white at 54@55c; No. 3 white at 52@52½c; No. 2 mixed at 51½c ₰ bush.

**Bran.**—Continues steady, with prices firm, owing to the scarcity of light stock. The demand is quiet. We quote spring and winter wheat at $22 00@23 00 ₰ ton, and middlings at $24 50@ 25 50 ₰ ton. Cotton seed meal continues steady at $28 00@30 00 ₰ ton by the carload for the best goods.

**Rye.**—Continues dull and quiet at $1 00 ₰ bush in a small way.

**Beans.**—Prices are easy, with tendency downward. We quote choice hand-picked pea beans at $3 70@3 80; screened at $3 65@3 70; medium screened are at $3 60@3 70, and handpicked at $3 70@3 75for the best; choice improved yellow eyes at $3 25@3 30; old-fashioned yellow eyes at $3 15@3 20, and red kidneys at $2 85@3 00 ₰ bush. Peas are selling at 85@ 90c ₰ bush for common roasting, and $1@1 10 for choice Canada. Split peas are steady at $6@ 6 50 ₰ bbl, with green peas at $1 50@1 60 ₰ bush for choice Western and Northern goods.

**Seeds.**—The market has ruled fairly active, and dealers are firm at previous prices. We quote timothy at $2 90@3 ₰ bush; Western clover at 8@9c ₰ lb; extra higher; red-top at $2 90@3 ₰ sack. There is very little demand for Hungarian and millet, which are nominally at $1@ 1 25 for the former, and $1 50 ₰ lb for the latter.

**Fruit.**—Market steady at unchanged prices. We quote Baldwin apples at $3 00@3 50, with No. 2 stock at $2 00@2 25 per bb

## A. Pollard's TURE CASE.

Writes of Dr. Sherman's Treatment.

...ve owe to one another to add our tes-
...of anything we have found from ex-
...tendency to relieve suffering, improve
...long life. This duty I now feel de-
... When I called on you I was an ob-
...commiseration of all who knew me.
...ystem was greatly emaciated, and my
...in a condition to afford me very little
...formance of those functions of life
...designed to assist. In short, I was a
...lf and able to render but little assist-
...ow-men, especially in my profession.
...le resulted from inguinal hernia from
...d more than eight years. At first it
...d I thought that I would be able to
...russ and procured one, but it only
...rated and increase the trouble. I
... some of my professional brethren,
...heir recommendation procured other
...e of which were alike unsatisfactory.
...rds, each different truss being recom-
... all others, and each seemingly a
...d of torment. I now realized my mis-
...of the faculty in recommending trusses
...had no conception of the discomfort
...until I began the use of them. I do
...ount the many different kinds I tried,
...think of them, but the misery they
...all remember to the end of my life.
...n looking over a newspaper I noticed
...ment, glanced over it, and then best...
...perhaps it was a new design, or old
...train of inflictions offered under a
...new theory. However, I was a victim
...axious for relief, and carefully read it
...den felt somewhat encouraged and
...experience coincided with your con-
...usses, which, together with your
...ull fulsome braggadocio, decided me
...ethod a trial, and though I cannot say
...nce from you, I took the journey, saw
...with you, received your treatment,
...it now a period of three months with
...benefit that it is absolutely useless
...take to describe; indeed my improve-
...ense of the word is wonderful, and
...y strengthened in a permanent cure
...ect.
...ve to humanity, from my knowledge
...et through what it has done for me,
...ever occasion offers, recommend it,
...t considerably out of my way to see a
...on in an adjoining county, who, if
...en more terribly afflicted than myself.
...learn of my improvement, and prom-
...all on you when soon as he could arrange
...actice long enough to do so.
...conclusion, Doctor, permit me to say
...devoutly thank God, and every other
...etermined me to call on you and use
... Yours very truly,
A. POLLARD, M. D.

Y., Sept. 28th, 1881.
...herman, 251 Broadway, N. Y.
...is so much pressed with business
...s his time between New York and
...in New York Saturday, Monday
...next days of consultation at Broad-
...Street, March 1st, 2d, 3d, 15th, 16th,
...and 31st. febl3th-lt

## D TO NONE.

## e Pacific Guano.

Sales 50,000 Tons.

This Fertilizer, which was at first sold almost entirely in the Southern States, has of late years become so deservedly popular in the North, for the cultivation of all Farm Crops, that the Company have enlarged their works especially to supply the Northern demand, and we are now in a position to fill orders promptly. Pamphlets containing testimonials and other information furnished by our local agents, or on application to

## EN & CURTIS,

...elling Agents of Pacific
Company, Boston, Mass.

...arieties of Cabbages; 26 of Corn; 28
...41 of Melons; 33 of Peas; 28 of Beans;
...3 of Beet and 46 of Tomato, with other
...proportion, a large portion of which
...are not to be found in any other seed
...ast Season need not write for it. All
...n my establishment warranted to be
...prompt use of this season, and should it
...se, I will refill the order gratis. The
...troducer of the Early Ohio and
...Potatoes. Marblehead Early
...ubbard Squash, Marblehead
...Chief, Delicious and Hubbard
...etables, I invite the patronage of the
...Vegetables a Specialty.
...H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

## ...ONEY-WORT

## ...ONLY MEDICINE

...HE LIQUID OR DRY FORM
...Acts at the same time on
...VER, THE BOWELS,
...THE KIDNEYS.
...ARE WE SICK?
...ese alone these great organs to
...ped or torpid, and poisonous
...therefore expel into the blood
...be expelled naturally.

## ...NEY-WORT

## SURELY CURE
## ...Y DISEASES,
## ...LIVER COMPLAINTS,
## ...CONSTIPATION, URINARY
## ...S, FEMALE WEAKNESSES,
## ...NERVOUS DISORDERS.

...free action of these great organs
...heir power to throw off disease.
...ver Billous pains and aches!
...ated with Piles, Constipation!
...ened over disordered Kidneys!
...re nervous or sick headaches!
...EY-WORT and rejoice in health.
...in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin
...ge of which makes six quarts of
...ine in Liquid Form, very Concen-
...those that cannot readily prepare it.
...with equal efficiency in either form.
...YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE $1.00
...RICHARDSON & Co., Prop'rs,
...dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

...k in your own town. Terms and $5
...free. Address H. HALLETT & Co.,
...Portland, Maine. dec1-52e

## ...N BUTTER MARKET.

...derately active in the finer grades,
...tock is almost entirely neglected.
...oice freshly-made Western cream-
...@@c per lb.; choice fresh Vermont
...ry at 37@39c; selections at 40@41c;
...at 30@35c; fresh New York lail-
...38c; extra at 40c; winter made at
...ads at 32@34c; extra at 36c;
...n dairies at 31@34c; Western June
...@22c, and fresh factory at 24@26c
...ith common to good new at 29@

## ...losale Prices.

## ...E QUINCY MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Beef, &c.** | | | |
| ...Family, bb.. | 15 00 @ 16 00 | ...Tongues, bbl | 25 00 @ 28 00 |
| **Pork, Lard, &c.** | | | |
| 22 00 @ 22 50 | | Ohio Prime | 18.5 @ 14 00 |
| ex | | Lard, ♥ b... | 12½@12½ |
| 21 00 @ 22 00 | | Ohio leaf, b... | 12@.13½ |
| 21 50 @ 22 00 | | Hams, ♥ b... | 14@.15 |
| 21 00 @ 21 50 | | ♥ b... | 11@.12 |
| 20 00 @ 20 50 | | Hogs, whole ... | @.9½ |
| 16 50 @ 17 00 | | | |
| **Veal and Mutton.** | | | |
| ...10 @ 14 | | Lamb, b... | 10 @ 15 |
| ...10 @ 14 | | Do. Spring, b | @ |
| **ter, Cheese and Eggs.** | | | |
| ...@28 | | | |
| ...me... 45@48 | | Fine Factory, | 12@..13½ |
| ...ood.. 38@38 | | Fair to good do | 11@..12 |
| ...y.... | | Farm..... | 9@..13 |
| ...@49 | | | |
| ...to 51@52 | | Eastern..... | 24@ 25 |
| ...ked... 33@38 | | Northern..... | @ 28 |
| ...ked... 33@38 | | Western..... | @ 26 |
| ...es...12@16 | | Cape..... | @ 26 |
| **Fruit and Vegetables.** | | | |
| ...er, | | Jacksons... | 2 50 @ 3 00 |
| ... 2 50@ 6 00 | | Onions, bu. | 2 75@3 00 |
| ...ts | | Beans, white— | |
| ... 4 00@ 18 00 | | Medium, bu. | 2 75@ 4 00 |
| ... 4 00@ 18 00 | | Pea, bush. | 2 75@ 3 00 |
| ... 2 50@ 3 00 | | Squashes, cwt— | |
| | | ♥ ton..... | 100 00@110 00 |
| ... 4 50@ 6 00 | | Marrow... | 100 00@110 00 |
| ... 2 50@ 3 50 | | ♥ ton..... | |
| LBS. | | Quinces, bbl | @ |
| ... 2 75@ 3 00 | | Pickles, bbl— | 10 00@15 00 |
| ...per bunch... | | Cucumber... | @ |
| ...bunch... | 1 50@ 2 00 | Limes... | 4 00@ |
| ...bunch... | 3 00@ 3 50 | | 1 50@ 2 00 |
| ...bunch... | 4 00@ 4 50 | | 11 |
| ...bunch, ♥ bbl | 4 00@ 4 50 | | 4 00@ 4 50 |
| ...voy " | 2 00@ 2 50 | | 2 00@ 2 50 |
| ...e French " | 2 00@ 2 50 | | 2 00@ 2 50 |
| ...e flat " | 2 50@ 3 00 | | 2 50@ 3 00 |
| ...ens..... | 4 75@ 5 00 | | 4 75@ 5 00 |
| ...ens..... | 8 00@ 10 00 | | 8 00@ 10 00 |
| ...bushel... | 1 50@ 2 00 | | @ 20 |
| ...ons per crate... | | | @ |
| ...ons..... | | | @ |
| ...per bush... | | | @ |
| ...per bush... | | | @1 10@1 20 |

## ...TON SEED MARKET.

| WHOLESALE PRICES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...1 35@ 1 55 | | Hung'n Grass, bush..... | @ 1 50 |
| | | Millet, bush.. | 2 00@ 2 50 |
| ...25@ 30 | | Red Top, sk. | 2 50@ 2 75 |
| ...11@ 12 | | R. I. Bent, bu | 2 50@ 2 75 |
| ...2 15@ 2 35 | | Winter Rye, ♥ bush..... | 1 25@ 1 30 |
| ...2 40@ 2 60 | | Ky. Blue Grass | 1 00@ 2 00 |
| ...2 00@ 2 25 | | Orch'd Grass, ♥ bush..... | 2 25@ 2 50 |
| | | Golden Millet, | 2 75@ 3 00 |

## BROWN'S Road Scraper

## AND LEVELER.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY THE
WINCHENDON ROAD SCRAPER CO.,
WINCHENDON, MASS.

From Hon. DANIEL NEEDHAM, Secretary New England Agricultural Society.

It is with great pleasure that I endorse Brown's Road Scraper and Leveler as one of the most simple and efficient machines that has ever been introduced to the public use. In offering my work I have never seen any machine which approximated it. The simplicity in construction and operation, combined with great capacity for execution will not fail to commend it to all practical men.

DANIEL NEEDHAM.

Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., March 8 1880.

WINCHENDON ROAD SCRAPER CO., Gents: We used the Road Scraper you left here on trial, and had abundant opportunity to observe its working on the roads of the town. We are very much pleased with it, and think that though very simple in construction and offered at a low price, it is a valuable implement in the repair and improvement of highways. I am respectfully yours,

[Prof.] LEVI STOCKBRIDGE.

Woonsocket, Oct. 25, 1881.

WINCHENDON ROAD SCRAPER CO.—Gents: Allow me, if you will, to say a few words in favor of your ROAD SCRAPER. I stand ready to prove that they can do anything that has yet been invented for the purpose of Road Making. For leveling ruts, cleaning out gutters, and rounding up hollow pieces of roads, they will do it better and cheaper than anything I ever saw or heard of. I think we can level a piece of road and get out the stones with one of your scrapers for one-third the money that it can be done in any other way. We have two of your Road Scrapers, bought of Mr. Brown, and enclosed herewith find an order for two more.

Yours truly, GEO. M. WELLES,
Commissioner of Highways, Woonsocket, R. I.

SAXTON'S RIVER, Vt., Feb. 27, 1882.

WM. BROWN, Esq.: Dear Sir,—I used your ROAD SCRAPER AND LEVELER last year and was pleased with it. I think it a great saving of labor, and every town should have them. I am convinced that I can do as much with one as forty men can do with shovels. Respectfully yours, M. M. FAIRBANKS.

Winchendon, Mass., April 25, 1877.

WM. BROWN, Esq., Dear Sir:—We noticed the working of your Road Scraper and Leveler on our streets last season, and also this Spring, and the result, and we regard it as a great improvement for road making. In referring to the best method of repairing our roads the past year, we find that they were renewed very considerably, and think that they were improved to more than a dollar per rod in that year.

The roads can be kept in good condition at a very small cost by the use of your machine, as it costs but little to go over them with it, and we think its use would be a great saving.

EDWARD LOUD, } Selectmen,
LEVI G. SMITH, } of
JOHN H. WARD, } Winchendon.

WM. BROWN, Esq., Dear Sir:—I have used one of your Road Scrapers and Levelers this season, and was astonished at the amount of work that could be accomplished with it, and more especially as to the ease with which it did the work. It is but a few years since, which was worked by six men to get satisfactory results. Your machine has far exceeded my expectation; it has more than saved its cost this season. I consider your Scraper and Leveler the best labor saving machine for repairing roads, I have ever used or seen. Yours respectfully,

W. H. FARNUM.

Walpole, March 1, 1880.

WINCHENDON ROAD SCRAPER CO.:—You left last year one of your Scrapers for trial. We have used it satisfactory. Please forward to the town of Walpole, two more like the one left with us and send bill. Send as soon as convenient.

Yours truly, JAMES G. SCOTT,
Chairman of Selectmen.

Hopkinton, Mass., Sept. 29, 1879.

WM. BROWN, Dear Sir:—I am well pleased with your Road Scrapers and Levelers this season, and consider the best machine I ever saw used for repairing roads. This town has a large, heavy machine, but have not used it since we had one of yours. Your machine has saved twice its cost this season.

Yours respectfully,

BENJAMIN WHITTIER.

WINCHENDON, April 20, 1880.

MR. BROWN, Dear Sir:—After watching the results of the working of your Road Scraper and Leveler on the roads in this town for the past year, I think I am justified in saying it is a great improvement in repairing roads. I am of the opinion that by the use of your Scrapers in this town the past year we have saved one-fourth of the former expense of repairing our roads, and have had much smoother roads than ever before. Yours truly,

E. MURDOCK, JR.

## Diphtheria.

A cold or sore throat may not seem to amount to much, and if promptly attended to can easily be cured; but neglect is often followed by consumption or diphtheria. Diphtheria has ever been found to be cured so quickly and surely in such cases as PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. This remedy has been used in the most severe cases and hundreds of lives, and thousands of lives.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is not an experiment. It has been before the public for forty years, and is most valued where it is best known.

A few extracts from voluntary testimonials read as follows:

PAIN KILLER has been my household remedy for sale for the past twenty-seven years, and have never known it to fail effecting a cure.

L. S. CROCKER, Williamsville, N. Y.

For forty years I have used PAIN KILLER, and found it a never failing remedy for colds and sore throat.—ESTHER SEAMAN.

Have received immediate relief from colds and sore throat and consider your PAIN KILLER an invaluable remedy.—GEO. B. EVERETT, Dickinson, N. H.

I have not recovered from a very severe cold, which had by some time, I could get no relief until I tried your PAIN KILLER, which I used me immediately. I will never again be without PAIN KILLER in my family for forty years and have never known it to fail.—RANSOM LEWIS, Waynesboro, Ga.

I have used Pain Killer in my family twenty-five years and have used it ever since, and have had no medicine to take its place.—M. L. DYER, Oneida, N. Y.

For rheumatism and croup it is the best remedy made. We would not be without it.—J. F. HORTON, Liberty Mills, Ind.

For twenty-five years I have used PAIN KILLER and have always found it a safe and speedy relief when ever offered.—GEO. HOOPER, Wilmington, Del.

I was suffering severely with bronchitis, and my throat was so inflamed I could scarcely swallow food. I was advised to try your PAIN KILLER, and after taking a few doses was completely relieved.—I. WILKINSON.

MR. WILSON writes from Coshocton: Your PAIN KILLER cures diphtheria and sore throat, so alarming in this section of the country. Have used it in a single instance. This fact you should publish to the world.

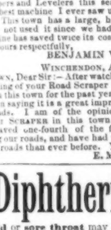
MRS. ELLEN B. MASON writes: My son was taken very sick with diphtheria, high fever, and cold. Two of my children have died here. I was told to call a physician, and tried your PAIN KILLER, which broke up the fever, and in a short while his throat was clear. It was a wonderful cure, and I wish that it could be known to the mothers who are losing so many children.

Pain Killer and Fever PAIN KILLER has no equal. It cures when everything else fails. Drugs are often dangerous. A bottle of PAIN KILLER in the house is a safeguard. Don't be misled by substitutes.

All druggists sell it at 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,
Providence, R. I.

## DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup.




[TRADE MARK.]

CURES Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

2,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into Glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates. It Restores the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all forms of Skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no mineral poisons used in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, save only being required in smaller doses.

ROSANTOWN, Dukes Co., Mass.

This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has entirely relieved me of severe Pains and Kidneys. I cannot recommend it too highly.

A. WEBQUISH.

N. TISBURY, Dukes Co., Mass.

I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for Dizziness in the Head, and it has benefited me more than any other medicine I ever used.

G. A. ROGERS.

COOKEVILLE, Franklin Co., Mass.

I have tried Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup and it has proved the best medicine I ever used. It purifies the Blood and Regulates the System, and I would not be without it.

S. L. HASKINS.

MARLBOROUGH, Middlesex Co., Mass.

This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has cured me of Dyspepsia and Indigestion of seven years standing. I recommend it to all.

C. LEWIS PERRY.

Agents wanted for the sale of the Indian Blood Syrup in every town or village, in which I have no Agent. Particulars given on application.

DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Laboratory 77 West 3d St., NEW YORK CITY.

### READ AND RUN.

— The subject of Chinese immigration is up before the United States Senate, a proposition having been made to prohibit it altogether.

— Gen. Sherman, accompanied by his two aids, has left Washington on an extended trip in the Southwest.

— The court-martial of Sergeant Mason for shooting at the assassin Guiteau is still proceeding at Washington.

— The levees in lower Louisiana threaten to break, which would cause very wide destruction.

— Mr. Blaine's memorial address will be printed in book form, handsomely bound, and distributed to a certain extent among the members of Congress.

— Senor Zamacona, the Mexican Minister to the United States, presented his letter of recall to President Arthur on Tuesday, at the same time reading a formal address, to which the President replied

— The Malley dry-goods establishment has been destroyed by fire. Its proprietor was the father of one and the uncle of the other of the Malley boys who stand indicted for the murder of Jennie Cramer last July.

— The President has signed the representative apportionment bill, and it is now a law.

— The United States Supreme Court assembled again on Tuesday last, after a recess of four weeks.

— Virginia has appropriated $100,000 for the establishment of a colored normal school for the education of colored teachers.

— The crop reports show an improvement in prospects and in acreage of at least twenty five per cent.

— The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad is ploughing its way onward to the Rocky Mountains at the rate of a mile a day, and will be the great highway between Chicago and Denver within a twelvemonth.

— A wealthy citizen of Newton, who has recently died at the age of seventy, left a will in which, among other things, he directed that his bond be severed from his body, as he entertained a horror of being buried alive.

— The public debt was reduced $9,000,000 during the month of February.

— New Jersey has produced still another dishonest bank officer.

— Two-thirds of the houses about Boston are pronounced defective both in building and heating arrangements.

— The first step in the improvement of cookery goes hand in hand with a horror of waste truly French. The demand for picturesque houses will next insist on lower prices for real estate and contractors' bills.

— It is said with perfect truth that the market-man who wears a big diamond under his apron gets more for his small share in handling the goods purchased of him than either the man who works to grow them or the one who works to pay for them in the end.

— Tennyson's new poem in the last number of the New York Independent was cabled from London on the day of its publication there. It is called "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade."

— A permanent opera troupe is at last beginning to be talked about for Boston.

— Within a recent period of ten days, claims to forty-three gold mines discovered in New York State were filed with the Secretary of State.

— Many of the Pennsylvania colleries are flooded at the present time.

— Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin, formerly minister to Spain, has convened to Mrs. Garfield a verbal message of condolence from the Queen of Spain.

— The British House of Commons has declared the seat of Michael Davitt in that body void.

— Ten of the Nihilist prisoners who have recently been on trial at St. Petersburg, have been condemned to death, and twenty-one others sentenced to various terms of penal servitude.

— The Austrians have lost over one hundred men in killed, since the middle of February, in skirmishes with the Herzegovinian Insurgents.

— The Boston school Committee has reelected Edwin P. Seaver to be superintendent of schools.

— Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs lectured in the the Old South on Wednesday afternoon to a large and delighted audience.

— Each of the passenger cars of the Boston and Providence Railroad has been provided with an axe, a crowbar, and water pails.

— The record of the railroad accidents in this country last year compared very unfavorably with that of the preceding years. There was a total of nearly fifteen hundred casualties, causing loss of life in 414 instances. The severity of the weather in the early part of the year is chargeable with much of it.

— The anti-polygamy Society of Salt Lake City are vigorous action by Government in regard to the Mormons in Utah, the latter having become exceedingly bellicose of late.

— A great deal of suffering has been experienced by those populations that have been visited by the floods in Arkansas and the surrounding country. Government aid has been sent out to the people.

— The republicans in France have been successful in all the recent elections, with but a single exception.

— Gloucester suffers seriously again from the loss of four of her fishing vessels and of over fifty of her fishermen.

— It cost the city of Boston $53,000 to clean the streets after the two great snow storms of a month ago.

— A large and fresh arrival of Mediterranean fruit at this port has made the market a lively one for that welcome style of eatable.

— The actual number of victims of the King Theatre was 383, and but 166 bodies have been identified.

— A national association of baggage agents has been organized at Louisville, Kentucky.

— The Canada ice crop is going to be short this year, unless the prophesies of the Montreal papers all go wrong.

— The large estate of the bonanza O'Brien of California, amounting to over $10,000,000, was left in so mixed a condition that it is difficult to disentangle it.

— It is esteemed a curious accident that marriage is not generally considered an act requiring legal advice until some harm has been done.

— Washington, among the artists of his time, was proverbially a bad sitter for a picture.

— European surgeons cling to chloroform with a strange tenacity.

— Prince Bismarck has been officially assured that Gen. Skobeleff's speech in Paris has given serious offence to the Czar.

— It looks now very much as if Massachusetts were about to go out of the railroad business altogether.

— California journals profess to fear that the great lumber business of the Pacific coast were about to fall into the hands of Chinese capitalists.

— The foreign commerce of Salem is reviving by the spring arrival of merchant vessels from the East Indies.

— Mississippi and Arkansas are at the present time suffering severely from floods.

— The proposed New York and Boston Inland Railroad is being vigorously worked up, and agents are abroad engaged in advancing its prospects.

— The paper mills at the present time are having all they can do.

— It is reported that the French government has abrogated the order against American meats.

— Some 550 applications for membership have been made to the Boston Produce Exchange.

— The New Haven courts catch Seniors and Freshmen alike, in Yale, and fine them roundly for stealing the signs of tradesmen.

—Dealers are offering their seal-skin garments at greatly reduced prices.

— Southern Texas has been visited by a great gale, doing a vast amount of damage.

— It is a watery waste from Cairo to Vicksburg. Scarcely anything is to be seen but a dreary waste of water, extending on either bank of the Mississippi River for fifteen miles into the interior.

— The criminal calendar of the country holds out well, according to the telegraph.

— Now cabbages from Florida have followed the market close upon the strawberries and tomatoes from the same quarter.

— Mr. Gladstone is a great walker even at seventy, doing sometimes his forty miles a day He never could do it over such roads as now surround Boston.

— Fresh efforts are making, and with good hopes of success, to save the Old South Church in this city by raising half of the existing debt, or about $100,000.

— Stephen N. Gifford having completed a continuous term of twenty-five years as Clerk of the Massachusetts Senate, has been tendered a dinner by the officers of the Senate and others at the United States Hotel in this city, which will be given on the 10th inst. Ex-Gov. Claflin is to preside, he having been a President of the Senate during the term of Mr. Gifford's service.

— Steamers arriving at this port during the present week report meeting with extensive ice fields in the Atlantic.

Senator Hoar made a two hours' speech in the Senate in opposition to the bill to enforce the last treaty with China, which is really a bill to prohibit Chinese immigration. He made a vigorous attack on the last treaty with China.

## The Matchless Swivel Plow

As Improved.

The Champion of the World!

No Other Plow has Such a Record.

We have added a new light Two-Horse Size to the series, a perfect beauty. Send for descriptive circular giving prices for the season of 1882.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

EVERETT & SMALL,
43 South Market Street, Boston, Mass.
mh4-6ow3t

## SEEDS FOR HOT-BEDS,

ALL KINDS,

## CHOICEST AND BEST.

EVERETT & GLEASON,
34 SOUTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
REMEMBER OUR NUMBER. mh4-tf

"ENJOY YOUR LIFE" is good philosophy, but to do so you must have health. If bilious and constipated, or blood is our of order, use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are mild, yet certain in their operation. Of all druggists.

THE POPULAR DEMAND.—So great has been the popular demand for the celebrated remedy Kidney Wort, that it is having an immense sale from Maine to California. Some have found it inconvenient to prepare it from the dry compound. For such the proprietors now prepare it in liquid form. This can be procured at the druggists. It has precisely the same effect as the dry, but is very concentrated so that the dose is much smaller.—*Lowell Mail.*

☞ If you experience bad taste in your mouth, sallowness or yellow color of the skin, feel stupid and drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are "bilious," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system equal to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

## FARMERS REMEMBER

THESE TEN GOOD POINTS.

1st. That Bradley's Phosphate contains *all* the elements of plant-food in proper proportions, and in the most available form to meet the requirements of all crops, at all periods of their growth:

2nd. That even where there is an abundance of barn-yard manure to be had, Bradley's Phosphate is needed to give the crops a quick start, vigorous growth and early maturity, accompanied always with a largely increased yield:

3rd. That Bradley's Phosphate is cheaper for farmers to buy than stable manure, as it costs much less in proportion to the amount of plant-food it contains, being a highly concentrated fertilizer; is much easier to handle, produces crops of far better quality, and is a complete fertilizer for all crops:

4th. That old run-out lands can be restored to their original fertility by thorough cultivation, and liberal applications of Bradley's Phosphate, on which crops can be grown with this Phosphate alone, even if the land be poor:

5th. That Bradley's Phosphate does not exhaust or injure the soil, but, on the contrary, adds permanent fertility thereto, and the longer it is used, the richer becomes the soil. Moreover, it is never exhausted by the first crop, and in case of failure of crops on account of drought, destruction by insects, or other causes, the Phosphate is not lost, but remains in the soil for the next crop:

6th. That Bradley's Phosphate is especially rich in Phosphoric Acid, the most essential element of plant-food, and the one most apt to be deficient in barn-yard manure. Bradley's Phosphoric Acid is liberally supplied, with the proper proportions of other plant-food elements, and crops are much more nutritious in quality, the fruit more thoroughly matured and the yield is always very much increased:

7th. That all crops grown on Bradley's Phosphate are much better in quality than those grown on barn-yard manure. A good super-phosphate must always be of such a nature as to furnish plants with their suitable food at each period of their growth:

8th. That Bradley's Phosphate has stood a longer, more general and severer test than any other fertilizer in the United States, and has come out ahead *enveloping every in succession*, the Bradley Fertilizer Company now being the *largest manufacturers of artificial fertilizers in the world:*

9th. All articles manufactured or sold by this Co. are guaranteed to be up to the standard advertised. They employ in their laboratory first-class chemists, who are constantly analyzing the goods, and none are sent to market until positively known to be up to the required standard.

10th. Pamphlets of testimonials from five experienced farmers can be obtained free by addressing the Co. at 37 Kilby St., Boston. feb25

## STEARNS' EAGLE BRAND Fish & Potash,

THE GREAT FERTILIZER FOR FODDER CORN, POTATOES, AND ALL QUICK GROWING CROPS. FARMERS, IF YOU HAVE NOT USED THIS BRAND, GIVE IT A TRIAL THIS SEASON.

Tomato growers should use nothing but this brand, as it will SAVE THEM HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS in a single year by bringing their crops two or three weeks ahead of yard manure, thereby saving them from the frost. Also,

STEARNS'
AMMONIATED BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE

a complete manure for all crops. Pamphlets mailed free. Prices on application.

STEARNS & COMPANY,
Fall River, Mass., and New York City.
mh4-tf

## NEW SEEDS AND PLANTS.

Our New Catalogues of Seeds and Plants are now ready to send to all who apply. Sent to customers without writing. Our Stock of vegetable and Farm Seeds comprises all the BEST and most desirable kinds for market or home use, and our stock of Flower Seeds is unsurpassed in the finest varieties and choice Novelties. We also offer the most extensive collection of New and Rare Plants to be found in this country.

HOVEY & CO.,
16 SOUTH MARKET ST., BOSTON, MASS. 16
mh4 tf

## Sparrow's Fertilizer.

BONE, MEAT AND POTASH,

DISSOLVED with chemicals for producing a QUICK and LASTING effect.

Send for pamphlets to

JUDSON & SPARROW,
10 SOUTH MARKET ST.,
mh4-13t BOSTON, MASS.

SAMUEL LITTLE, Pres. WM. J. BRIDE, Treas.

## BOSTON LEAD MFG. CO,

Office, 24 and 26 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

"BOSTON STAR BRAND"

## PURE WHITE LEAD,

RED LEAD AND LITHARGE.

## LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD,

TIN and TIN LINED PIPE, PUMPS, SOLDER, &c.

GOLD MEDAL awarded by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association in 1881. mh4-16t

Have You Read It!

H. R. STEVENS' Book on Ensilage, the pre his own experience and the practical experience of 28 practical farmers; 130 pages, elegantly bound in cloth. Price 50 cts.; sent by mail. Address H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. mch4-6t

## Stable Manure,

WOOD ASHES and other FERTILIZERS.

Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates.

W. H. DOLE,
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## The Poet's Corner.

### THE SNOW-FILLED NEST.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

It swings upon the leafless tree,
By stormy winds blown to and fro;
Deserted, lonely, sad to see,
And full of cruel snow.

In summer's noon the leaves above
Made dewy shelter from the heat;
The nest was full of life and love;—
Ah, life and love are sweet!

The tender brooding of the day,
The silent, peaceful dreams of night,
The joys that patience overpay,
The cry of young delight.

The song that through the branches rings,
The nestling crowd with eager eyes,
The flutter soft of untried wings,
The flight of glad surprise:—

All, all are gone! I know not where;
And still upon the cold gray tree,
Lonely, and tossed by every air,
That snow-filled nest I see.

I, too, had once a place of rest,
Where life, and love, and peace were mine—
Even as the wild-birds build their nest,
When skies and summer shine.

But winter came, the leaves were dead;
And mother-bird was first to go,
The nestlings from my sight have fled;
The nest is full of snow.

—*St. Nicholas for March.*

## Ladies' Department.

### A STARTLING COINCIDENCE.

[Baltimore Sunday American.]

"Well, I'm struck clean through this time; I tell you, sir, she's a daisy!" exclaimed Mr. Frederick Robinson, throwing back my chamber door with such violence that the knob went into the wall about two inches.

I immediately upset my inkstand; for I am a nervous man, and the least noise startles me. I am quick at doing awkward things, and awkward at doing things quickly. I proceeded to gather up the ink, but by no means with that success and celerity which characterized the spilling.

"Oh, by Jove!" continued my impetuous visitor, as he stretched himself out in the arm-chair, "I have seen women—plenty of 'em. Handsome women, too, by the church full, by the street full, but never in my life did I ever lay eyes upon such a glorious, superb, magnificent, divine out-and-out daisy, if I may be allowed the expression."

I told him the expression was not allowable. While the word daisy has crept into the intolerable slang of the day, it was used to distinguish any other characterstaes than those of the modest and retiring beauty that the little field flower. I did not know what the circumstances were—I didn't care what they were. There could be no circumstances that would admit of such infelicity of language. But, barring the outrage upon good taste, Mr. Robinson had seriously disturbed me. I was composing a brief lyric of a thousand lines, and I did not like to have my train of thought derailed, so to speak, by the ob-truction of his chatter. But I had attempted to snub a man who could not be easily snubbed. He went on in an idiotic and extravagant manner to describe a lady whom he had seen at one of the matinees that afternoon. Juno, Hebe and Eurydice were just nothing in comparison to the martial maidens and, so to Venus—why, she knocked that mythologic beauty higher than a kite (I quote Mr. Robinson). I myself am not aware of the height which the average kite attains, but I thought that the gods and goddesses were already supposed to dwell in tolerably altitudinous regions.

"And, mark you," he continued, in that sort of portentous sub-voice which some people imagine so vastly impresses their listeners, "she's intellectual; I know she is."

Now, he might have maundered on the day through about the pulchritude of the unknown female without attracting my attention; but when he spoke in praise of her mental qualities I pricked up my ears, for I confess to a great weakness for your superior woman who attends the lectures at Hopkins University and the Peabody, and has theories concerning the regeneration of mankind.

"What do you know about her intellect?" I asked.

"Softly, my boy," was the answer, "and I'll tell you. I watched her as closely as I could all during the play, which was Hamlet. How many women are there who can appreciate that marvelous composition? Haven't you yourself often said that so far as their understanding is concerned, it might as well have been written in Virgilian hexameters, that it was altogether too lofty and sublime for the compass of the female mentality?"

I humbly admitted that in a moment of spleen or when under the thrall of the father of liars I might have given utterance to such heretical sentiments. But since I had met Miss Angel—

"Never mind just now about her," returned Robinson. "I applied your test to my fair unknown, and by it I determined that she is one of the few women who do understand Hamlet; that she comprehends all its subtleties, and enters into sympathy with the author and the actors. I studied her lovely face in all its changing phases of emotion and expression, and, by the great horn spoon, sir, there's a woman well-balanced in soul and heart and head."

I told Robinson I had heard enough of this rubbish, but I could not get rid of him until he had informed me that the lady in question sported a red and black skirt, cut conveniently short enough to make an enticing display of the prettiest feet and ankles in the world.

"Sir," said this insufferable nuisance, "you should have seen those feet."

With this valedictory and to my immense relief, he retired to his own room to drown his restless soul, as he intimated, in the intoxicating bowl. The bowl was the bowl of his meerschaum pipe, and in a few minutes such volumes of smoke came pouring through the keyhole of the door which separated our apartments that I rushed frantically into his chamber with the vague apprehension of finding him in something like the condition of the lamented mother of Master Jacob Faithful.

"Pleasant, this," said Mr. Robinson, emitting from his mouth a volume of smoke that would have done credit to a locomotive working up a heavy grade. 'It eases a fellow's soul so."

I am an impressible man—nervous men always are; and although Robinson's description of the pretty woman was entirely too absurd for a moment's thought, I lay wide awake half the night thinking about it. And then I sunk into a troubled sleep, only to dream that I and the lady with the red and black skirt were being smoked in an immense meerschaum pipe by a gigantic Robinson.

Even the next day, in spite of myself, my thoughts ran upon Robinson and his adventure—if it may be an adventure to meet a handsome girl and make an idiot of yourself in consequence. And in the evening when I went to see that superior woman Angelina—we had been engaged two weeks—I was distraught and confused. I felt that I was wronging Angelina.

Two days after this Robinson again burst into my room. He had seen her—he had ridden in the same stage with her—her dress had brushed him as she passed—his nostrils had been titillated with the perfumes that she used—his fingers had touched hers in passing the change up, and there were no words in the language that could express his bliss.

"Why look here," he exclaimed, "see what I have done." And he jerked his watch out so violently that I expected to see the brass brains of that useful domestic animal scattered over the floor. "By heavens, sir! when she passed me her little silver five cent piece, how I did do but drop it into my vest pocket and pass a nickle into the box. Look at it." And Mr. Robinson opened his watch-case and spilled the small bit of silver into his hand. Mere money, mere gold dollars, piled up as high as the top of Washington Monument could not purchase that sacred souvenir.

He would have a hole bored in it and a cord run through, and his and her children should cut their teeth on it. Part with this! If I wanted Mr. Robinson's heart's blood as a slight testimonial of his esteem, he would be happy to sit himself on my cavalry sabre at once, but I mustn't ask him for what was more valuable to him. And with that he shut up his watch again and restored it to his pocket.

"And didn't you observe where she got out at? Didn't you follow her at all?"

Oh yes, he had seen her leave the stage and enter a house in Northwest Baltimore—mentioning the number and street. I remembered that my Angelina's nearest and dearest female friend, Miss Bonbon—an uncommonly pretty girl—lived in that neighborhood, but I did not mention the circumstance to the infatuated Robinson.

But his enthusiasm was working like madness in my brain. I tried to fight against the strange feeling that was taking possession of me, but all in vain. One night I dreamed that Angelina and I were at the altar, and just as the marriage service was being read a beautiful woman in a red and black skirt buried us under an avalanche of five cent pieces, something after the manner of Armand with Camille at the end of the fourth act of La Dame aux Camelias. Then I was cast, heels over head, on an uninhabited island in the tropics, where the cocoanuts and oranges were stuffed with silver; and, being on the verge of starvation, I devoured a large quantity, and was about to die of indigestion when the breakfast bell rescued me from that highly unpleasant alternative. I was miserable and feverish, and a cup of strong coffee at breakfast only made me more feverish. I felt that I was doing Angelina a grievous wrong by continuing our present relations when she had ceased to hold in my heart that place which only Mrs. Jenks elect should occupy, and I had ceased to give her that constant adoration due alone to Mrs. Jenks elect. I decided to see her once more and break to her the painful intelligence that she had been superseded in my affections by the phantom which that fiend Robinson had conjured up. I dreaded the interview, for, as I have said, I am a nervous man and have a particular horror of scenes. But it was an imperative duty. Still, I delayed the heartrending moment; and every evening found me sitting with Angelina, who was all modesty and fondness, and gave me such intoxicating little kisses in the back parlor that at times I was not quite certain that I was not still rapturously in love with her. Indeed I did tenderly love her while I was with her, but when I returned to my room and was out of the enthralling atmosphere which surrounds a lovely woman, I felt that we could never be happy together. Angelina, I argued, was my acquaintance. It was true she had a splendid figure, beautiful golden hair, fine eyes, and a voice like Cordelia's,

——"ever soft,
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman."

She was clever, too, and could shoot off a repartee that snapped like an enthusiastic fire-cracker. But then these qualities were not peculiar to Angelina. There was the sarcastic Miss Badinage and the fascinating Miss Bonbon. To be honest, I was trying to convince myself that I was not a knave, and I was making a failure of it.

In the meantime Robinson had twice seen she whom he vulgarly styled the daisy and made due reports to me upon each occasion. I scarcely dare to remember those wretched I was. I gave away my revolver and razors, and never trusted myself within two blocks of the wharves. I was irreconcilably in love with my friend's sweet stranger. As for Angelina—poor girl, how I pitied her from the bottom of my heart!

I nerved myself for a final interview with my victim. One afternoon, in calm despair, I dressed for that purpose. I had brushed my hair for the hundredth time, growing calmer and more despairing at each repetition of the process, when Robinson sailed airily into my room. No other word will describe the easy and swan-like grace with which he entered. He was gotten up regardless of expense. No jeune premier of the mantelpiece and tea-cup school of romance ever more gorgeously attired. He was going to air his magnificence out-doors, with the hope of meeting the ineffable she.

"Jenks," said Mr. Robinson familiarly; "behold!—glass of fashion and the mould of form! By jove! if this sort of thing doesn't catch her!"

"By-the-by, Robinson, I am going down the street. I will take a walk with you for a few squares anyhow."

Mr. Robinson hesitated, "By Jove, now," he said, "I don't know about that. I'm just a trifle tender on this subject—tender for you also. If you should see her and become unhappy, it would be no use for you to—to—"

And Mr. Robinson hesitated and gazed admiringly at his stone-colored kids.

"Oh, no, of course not," said I.

"Then, I'll trust you. But honor bright, Jenks, you know."

We sauntered down Charles street, I was very ill at ease, not only from the fact of walking with so gorgeous a person, but also at the thought of meeting that woman, the mere description of whose loveliness had filled my brain with visions like those of the opium-eater. I was, moreover, somewhat ashamed of myself for having taken advantage of Robinson's confiding nature, and could not wring the smallest drop of consolation from the maxim that all is fair in love and war.

It was rather too early in the afternoon, as Rooinson poetically remarked, for the flowers of beauty to blossom in the garden of fashion; and so we make long halts at various corners, where he stood, looking like a sublimated statue of himself erected by national subscription.

Later on, the promenading side of Baltimore street was a parterre of human lilies and roses. We walked on slowly searching earnestly for that divine perfection of a woman who had unwittingly made me the most miserable of men.

We had reached Light street, and there was a blockade of vehicles. We were hemmed in between an uptown stage and an Italian's fruit stand, when Robinson suddenly gripped my arm.

"There! there she is!" he whispered in intense excitement.

"Where?"

"There!"

"Bosh," said I with bitter disappointment, "that is only Miss Bonbon."

"No, no—not she, the one behind her on the crossing, the lady with the red and black skirt."

"Why, you villain," I shrieked, "that's my Angelina." At the same moment I gracefully crowded the Italian into a collapse on a pile of his own bananas and rushed across the street.

Mr. Frederick Robinson pulled his hat over his eyes and disappeared down Light street. That evening he and his commers pipe, queer lithographs and doubtful bric-a-brac, disappeared from the boarding house. It is supposed that he has sought refuge with some relatives in the backwoods of Calvert county.

Angelina has protested against the publication of this truthful narrative, but as our cards will be sent out after Easter it does not really matter much.

### JERUSALEM.

BY EDWARD E. HALE.

Everybody knows the general aspect of Jerusalem now. Ordnance surveys, societies for exploration, Sunday-school teachers, and artistic friends have brought pictures of it for those of us who live in these most remote corners; Jerusalem itself, be it remembered, being in the "middle of the world." Indeed, such is the ease of travel now, that it is safe to take for granted, in any considerable assembly, that some one is present who has walked in the streets of Jerusalem, has seen the Jews weeping by its walls, and can describe from personal remembrance the Mosque of Omar.

This general aspect helps us in forming an idea of what it looked like eighteen hundred and fifty years ago,—of which, by misfortune, there is no description. Of the temple and its glories, as all readers know, there is very full description; but the indifference of the ancients to the picturesque, and even to topography, leaves us to construct for ourselves the Jerusalem of the gospel time. Still, the slopes of the hills are there; the olive-trees and the anemones and the cyclamens, with the rest of the spring vegetation, are there. The wood has been destroyed from the country generally by the ravages of Islam and Islam's wars. But the neighborhood of a city as large as Jerusalem was then is never heavily wooded. The population, of the city itself was then six or eight times what it is now. Such a population requires diligent farming and market gardening in the neighborhood. So that it is probable that the country around had more farm-houses and hamlets and other aspects of habitation that it has now. But, making such allowances for changes, the traveler today has a right to feel that he looks on much such a landscape as the traveler coming down to Jerusalem from Jericho saw in the days of Jesus Christ. A New Englander sometimes catches a bit of landscape in his own region which reminds him, if the conditions of sky and climate are right, of those rounded hills and rounded olive-trees and closer olive orchards. I have a photograph of a piece of "hill country" near Jerusalem which may easily be mistaken for a home scene in Northern Middlesex or Southern New Hampshire. You have only to select a bit of rolling country, well covered with orchards, without New England houses, forests, evergreens, or pines, but with a fair share of stone walls, photograph it, and place the picture in your portfolio, between a view of Jaffa and one of the Dead Sea, and even an experienced pilgrim would take it up and say, "And this is somewhere near Jerusalem."

The city was built so long ago that nobody knows when. It is on the crest line between the waters of the Dead Sea valley and those which flow into the Mediterranean. The hills on which it stands were abrupt enough to make an admirable fortress; what has been said of rounded slopes does not apply to them. Fortress it was in the days of the Jebusites, when David took it. After his time it assumed the state and importance of a capital. And this was no little state and importance when it meant a capital to which "the tribes come up three times a year." Josephus says—in what is probably an unintentional exaggeration—that at the time of the Passover a million and a quarter people assembled in it, or in tents around it. Even if this is not true, it gives an idea of what an intelligent man thought true in times immediately after Christ's visits to the city.

It is not so much matter of regret that we have not the physical picture of Jerusalem of that day, as we have from the Gospels and from many other writings of these times good glimpses of social order there, and of men's habits of life. All this recent delving into the Talmud and kindred writings, which has taught something even to superficial readers, gives local color for any picture of gospel times. And all the photography in the world would never help us to any knowledge of Jerusalem as it was then,—though we had perspectives of Herod's temple, and elevations by Herod's architects—unless we could make real the moral perspective and moral elevations of the city. In an admirable paper by Mr. Francis Tiffany, he compares this city, the head of ecclesiastical machinery, with such a manufacturing place as Lowell or Holyoke: "Imagine all the mills in Lowell one vast corporation temple; the bulk of the operatives in it priests and temple servants; the fabrics turned out creeds, treatises, or disputations; the tenement owners dependent on pilgrims for their lodgers; the neighboring farmers finding the market for their wood, cattle and oil in selling them for the sacrifices, or for the maintenance of those performing the sacrifices,—do all this, and you have a rough but palpable working idea of Jerusalem."—*March Atlantic.*

### WEBSTER'S DEFAMERS.

BY JOSEPH BRADFORD.

By this we know them—the innumerous swarm,
Here nameless—that in life beset his path
With yelp and cursing: this the aftermath
Of those revilings, which, when venom-warm,
Could no more stir the sea-like face to storm
Than summer flies with bussing wake to wrath
The Olympian calm some antique marble bath,
And make the eternal stone take baser form.

And now his Sun of Fame's imperial glow,
Full centuried, offends each blinking eye;
The old shriek begins, "The spots that we can show."

And still the sun mounts radiantly on high:
The hum of insects in the march below
Cannot arrest his journey through the sky.

—*Sunday Herald.*

## PERSEVERANCE.

[Harpers' Weekly.]

On a certain day in the year 1819, Mr. Chitty, an attorney in Shaftesbury, was leaving his office for the day, when he was met at the door by a respectable woman and a chubby faced boy with a bright eye. He knew the woman slightly; she was the widow of a small stationer's shop in the town. She opened her business at once. "Oh, Mr. Chitty, I have brought you my Robert; he gives me no peace, his heart is so set on being in a lawyer's office. But there! I have not got the money to apprentice him. Only we thought, perhaps you could find some place or other for him, if it was ever so small." Then she broke off, and looked appealingly, and the boy's cheeks and eyes were filled with expectation.

Most country towns at that time possessed two solicitors that might be called types; the old established man, whose firm for generations had done the pacific and lucrative business—wills, settlements, partnerships, mortgages, etc.—and the sharp practioner, who was the abler of the two at litigation, and had to shake the plum tree instead of sitting under it and opening his mouth for windfalls. Mr. Chitty was No. 2.

But these sharp practioners are very apt to be good natured, and so, looking at the pleading widow and the beaming boy, he consented to oblige them, and rather sorry he could not. He said his was a small office and he had no clerk's place vacant; "and indeed if I had, he is too young—why he is a mere child."

"I am twelve next so and so," said the boy, giving the month and the day of the month.

"You don't look it, then," said Mr. Chitty, incredulously.

"Indeed but he is, sir," said the widow; "he never looked his age, and writes a beautiful hand."

"But I tell you I have no vacancy," said Mr. Chitty, turning doggedly.

"Well, thank you, sir, all the same," said the widow, with a patience of her sex. "Come, Robert, we mustn't detain the gentleman."

So they turned away with disappointment marked on their faces, the boy's especially.

Then Mr. Chitty said, in a hesitating way, "To be sure, there is a vacancy, but it is not the sort of thing for you."

"What is it, sir?" asked the widow.

"Well, we want an office boy."

"An office boy! What do you say, Robert? I suppose it is a beginning, sir. What will he have to do?"

"Why, sweep the office, run errands, carry papers, and that is not what he is after. Look at him—he has got that eye of his fixed on a counting house, you may depend; and sweeping a country attorney's office is not the stepping stone to that." He added, warily, "At least there is no precedent reported."

"La, no, sir," said the widow; "he only wants to turn an honest penny, and be among law papers."

"Ay, ay, to write 'em and sell 'em, but not to dust 'em."

"For that matter, sir, I believe he'd rather be the dust itself in your office than bide at home with me."

Here she turned angry with her offspring for half a moment.

"And so I would," said the young master, stoutly, indorsing his mother's hyperbole very boldly, though his own mind was not of that kind which originates metaphors, similes, and engines of inaccuracy in general.

"Then I say no more," observed Mr. Chitty; "only mind, it will be hard work—that is all."

The terms were accepted, and Master Robert entered on his humble duties. He was steady, perseve.ing, and pushing. In less than two years he got promoted to be a copying clerk. From this in due course he became a superior clerk. He studied, pushed and persevered, till at last he became a fair, practical lawyer, and Mr. Chitty's head clerk. And so much for perseverance.

He remained some years in this position, trusted by his employers, and respected, too; for besides his special gifts as a law clerk, he was strict in morals and religious without parade.

In those days country attorneys could not fly to the metropolis and back to dinner. They relied much on London attorneys, and Mr. Chitty's agent was Mr. Bishop, a judge's clerk; but in those days a judge's clerk had an insufficient stipend, and was allowed to eke it out by private practice. Mr. Bishop was agent to several country attorneys.

Well, Chitty had a heavy case coming on at the assizes, and asked Bishop to come down, for once in a way, and help him in person. Bishop did so, and in working the case, was delighted with Chitty's managing clerk. Before leaving, he told Mr. Chitty he sadly wanted a managing clerk he could rely on. Would he oblige him, and part with this young man. Chitty made rather a wry face, and said that young man was a pearl. "I don't know what I should do without him; why, he is my alter ego." However, he ended by saying generously that he would not stand in the young man's way.

Then they had the clerk in, and put the question to him.

"Sir," said he, "it is the ambition of my heart to go to London."

Twenty-four hours after that our humble hero was installed in Mr. Bishop's office directing a large business in town and country. He filled that situation for many years and got to be well known in the legal profession. A brother of mine, who for years was one of a firm of solicitors in Lincoln's Inn Fields, remembers him well at this period, by meeting him sometimes in his own chambers, and sometimes in judges' chambers. My brother says he could not help noticing him, for he bristled with intelligence, and knew a great deal of law, though he looked only a boy.

The best of the joke is that this clerk afterward turned out to be four years older than that solicitor who took him for a boy.

He was now amongst books as well as lawyers, and studied closely the principles of law whilst the practice was sharpening him. He was much in the courts, and every case there cited in argument or judgment he hunted out in the books and digested it together with its application in practice by the living judge, who had quoted, received, or evaded it.

He was a Baptist, and lodged with a Baptist minister and his two daughters. He fell in love with one of them, proposed to her, and was accepted. The couple were married without pomp, and after the ceremony the good minister took them aside and said: "I have only two hundred pounds in the world. I have saved it, a little at a time, for my two daughters. Here that is